

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE  
CITY OF NEWARK,

INCLUDING THE

Regulations Relating to the Public Schools,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

PREPARED BY THE

CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

AND TRANSMITTED TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEWARK,

By order of the Board of Education.

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NEWARK, N. J.:

PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE.

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# REPORT.



*To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City of Newark :*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the provisions of the City Charter and of the Regulations of the Board of Education, I herewith present for your consideration the Eleventh Annual Report of the Public Schools for the year ending December 31, 1867.

For the first time since my connection with this Board—a period of nearly ten years—I am called upon to record the death of one of its members during his term of service. At the last meeting of the Board in October, Commissioner E. B. Earl, of the Tenth Ward, called the attention of the Board to the death of his colleague, Mr. Benjamin L. Dodd, which occurred in the month of October. The Board very properly expressed their appreciation of the character of the deceased for sincerity, integrity and impartiality in the discharge of his official duties, and also for that courtesy which characterized his intercourse with the members of the Board.

The only other death recorded since the organization of the Board, is that of Mr. Eleazer M. Dodd, of the Eighth Ward, in 1854.

Nothing very marked has occurred in connection with the Public Schools during the past year. The changes constantly taking place are so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. The teacher with his class before him constantly, can hardly perceive the advance from day to day; yet when he compares the class at the close of the year with the same class at the commencement, he is surprised at the progress made.

It is so with the schools as a whole; they commence at a

certain stage of intellectual attainments and move on simultaneously, as one great body, and at the close of the year we find them about where we left their predecessors a year ago. Thus this grand panorama revolves, year after year, dropping out of view those who have longest occupied the stage, and bringing forward new ones to occupy their places. Monotonous, however, as this may appear to the superficial observer, in the realm of mind a great work has been going on;—an army ten thousand strong has been thus silently acquiring discipline and strength for the conflicts of life.

We believe our system of public instruction to be a good one, as well adapted to our circumstances as any with which we are acquainted, and yet it is susceptible of improvement. So rapidly do the conditions and circumstances of society change, that what seems to meet the wants of to day may be wholly inapplicable to the circumstances of this community ten years hence. We could even now do more and better work if we had more money at command. We need it, and before the community will be satisfied we must have it. The people will never be content, and they ought not to be, as long as a thousand or more children are deprived of the privilege of a Common School education—shut out at each successive term because there is no room.

If we had more money, we could also do better for the pupils we already have. We might diminish the size of our classes, and thus give more attention to each individual pupil, and also introduce other branches of study peculiarly fitted to qualify our boys to become artisans or mechanics, merchants or accountants. But with the large number of pupils to each teacher, and the short time they are permitted to remain in school, I know of no better course of study for the Grammar and Primary Schools than the one we have. It consists of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history. Nine-tenths of our pupils leave school before they are fourteen years of age, and accomplish no more than this.

There are many pupils of that age in the city who have studied half a dozen other branches, as they tell us. We have not examined them in reference to those other branches, but we have



in reference to those already named, and find many of them sadly deficient. And now, in all candor, we ask, what advantage is there in studying algebra, astronomy and book-keeping, when one cannot reckon simple interest, or tell you, if sent to the market, how much your dinner costs? If our children can know but one—the geography of the heavens or the geography of the earth—by all means let them know something about our Mother Earth.

If I am in error I wish to be enlightened on this subject, for with such means as we have, I wish to do the greatest possible good to the children in our Public Schools; but I am yet to be convinced that a mere smattering of these higher branches are a compensation for the want of a foundation on which to build. Most of our boys are looking forward to the counting-house or the shop, and the first and only inquiry will be—not “how much do you know about Latin, or French, or chemistry, or philosophy?” but, “Can you read, write and cipher? If not, you can be of no service to me, however much you may know of other matters.”

I can see nothing to be gained, and much may be lost, by introducing additional studies into our Grammar Schools, until we have less pupils to each teacher and can retain them longer. In this sphere, however, we have been moving steadily forward, doing thoroughly what we have in hand.

The advantages to society in having these children, from six to fourteen years of age, under good educational influences, cannot be estimated.

In reading a message of Senhor Vasconcellos, First President of the Province of Parana in the Empire of Brazil, delivered in 1854, I was impressed with the following remarks on the subject of public education:

“Primary instruction is more than a mere right of the child, a duty discharged toward him; it is a rigorous obligation. It is thus that you, the representatives, should consider and dispose of this subject in your legislation for this province.

“The people oblige themselves to be vaccinated. They respond to this without fail, for vaccination is a preservative from fatal pestilence.

"Now, primary instruction is, so to speak, a moral vaccine, which preserves the people from that worst of pestilences—ignorance—from those crude notions which bring man to the level of the brute, and which change him into the fit and facile instrument for robbery, assassination, revolution, and, in fine, for all evil.

"Primary education is more: it truly effects his entrance into civil society and into the enjoyment of those rights and privileges which are his heritage."

If primary education is so essential to the stability and prosperity of a monarchical government, how indispensable must it be to the perpetuity of our own free institutions.

It has been well remarked by a member of this Board, that a generous provision for the educational interests of our children is as essential to the healthful *moral* as an ample supply of water is to the *physical* condition of our community.

The problem to be solved by those having at their disposal the finances of the city is, how shall these demands for greater educational facilities be met; how shall the money be raised so that the burden shall be comparatively light?

For the last two years the Board has expended a little more than \$30,000 a year for building purposes, and \$30,000 will be needed next year to complete the school house already commenced, but this last \$50,000—the work of 1867-8—expended in the Third Ward, does not materially increase our school accommodations; it is merely substituting new rooms for those which had become unfit for use. In the mean time, the demand has been increasing, with no provision for its supply.

A few years ago the Board of Education, partly on account of the great pressure in the Primary Schools, and partly out of regard to the physical and mental condition of the children, excluded all children from the Public Schools under six years of age. By this beneficent act—towards both teachers and pupils—nearly two thousand children were accommodated with rooms in the nursery. This afforded a little temporary relief, but the places are all filled and there is now a large surplus on hand, and the question returns with emphasis—what shall be done for them, and when?



Other cities which have been deferring the work of building school houses and adopting mere temporary expedients, have found themselves driven to make one grand effort, and something like this must be done to hush the ceaseless clamor of those who are excluded from the Public Schools.

The plan proposed by the Board to meet the present emergency and to avoid all future emergencies, is simply this: That the Common Council obtain authority from the Legislature to issue City Bonds to the amount of \$200,000, to be expended in building school houses.

For the payment thereof, the Common Council shall include in the "Tax Ordinance" of each year, the sum of \$25,000, out of which amount shall be paid the interest on said Bonds, and, to constitute a Sinking Fund for the final payment, three per cent. of the principal. If this Loan were all expended during the first year—which is very improbable—the interest and the three per cent. would amount to \$20,000, which would leave a surplus of \$5,000; and as the interest diminishes yearly, this sum would continue to increase, forming a sufficient fund, we believe, to erect any school houses that may be needed during the twenty years proposed for the liquidation of this Loan, in addition to those which may be supplied by the sale of these Bonds, provided the amount received from the sale of the old houses and lots which may be vacated, shall be employed for building purposes.

We believe this very act, should it become a law, will give a new impulse to our city interests. Men who can have their just and reasonable demands gratified, will very cheerfully bear their share of the burdens. Our fathers thought taxation, without the *privilege of being represented*, was oppressive, and their sons have inherited much of the same spirit, and we glory in it. If people do not wish to avail themselves of these privileges, the responsibility lies with them, and not with the Board of Education or with the Common Council. But let all come who will come.

## SCHOOL HOUSES AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

We need houses sufficient to admit all American, English, French, German, Irish, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish children into the schools—not to make Protestants or Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists or Baptists of them, but to make wise, intelligent, religious, loyal American citizens—intelligent supporters and defenders of free institutions: and those who have children to educate are generally willing to be taxed for these things, especially as they get twice as much for their money by this method as they can get by any other. Those who have no children of their own ought to be willing to pay double tax, because this is the only luxury they can enjoy in raising humanity to a higher level and bringing down upon themselves a rich blessing; besides, if they do not pay something in this direction, what equivalent do they render for the benefits they receive from being surrounded by an intelligent and virtuous community? I have no hesitation in saying that the man who owns real estate in this city, to the amount of \$100,000, owes \$10,000, or one-tenth of that valuation, to the existence of a good system of Public Schools, and that he owes a large proportion of his domestic happiness, his quiet sleep, his sense of security, to the same cause. We verily believe that \$250,000, expended in building and repairing school houses, would add to the real wealth of the city \$500,000, especially if those houses were commodious and even ornamental. It is comparatively easy to support good schools where we have good school houses. People all want to live where they can send to such, and are even willing to pay extra for the privilege if the Board would receive it.

During the last year a Committee was appointed by the Board to consider the subject of re-districting the city. That Committee very wisely decided that it is inexpedient to continue the practice of building school houses with direct reference to Ward boundaries. These limits are constantly changing, or liable to be changed; wards are divided, and some must be left destitute of a school house, and the Commissioners of one of these wards feel as if they had no constituency. Some of our school houses

now stand on the extreme limits of the ward, thus subjecting the children to twice the amount of travel necessary. The system of districting the city, irrespective of ward boundaries, we think commends itself to all. The only regret expressed is, that this system had not been adopted at an early day in the history of the city; but it is better to begin now than to perpetuate the evil.

In making these changes, the question very naturally arises, how large shall these districts be, or how many pupils can be properly taught in one school? Large schools are attended with less comparative expense than smaller schools; but the smaller schools are more efficient. Economy and efficiency may be judiciously combined, in our judgment, in schools where the number is not less than 700 nor more than 1,000. This number is as great as can be placed or taught in one school comprised of Grammar and Primary School pupils, with profit, and as many as one principal can well supervise.

Give us about a dozen school houses that will well accommodate 1,000 pupils each, including those we already have, and the number of children wishing school accommodations will be able to find them. Some may grumble a little at paying the price, but these very persons will rejoice when it is done, and boast, when away from home, of our excellent school system and the advantages of living in such a city.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

*Of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending  
December 31, 1867:*

### RECEIPTS.

By balance from December 31, 1866.....	\$425 28
" City's quota of State appropriation.....	8,763 58
" Interest on Sayre's and Keene's bequests.....	294 00
" Tax ordinance for current expenses.....	87,000 00
Total resources for 1867.....	\$96,482 86

### DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries of teachers in Day schools....	\$71,643 30
" " " " " Evening schools.....	1,900 00
" " " " " Normal school.....	450 00



For salaries of teachers of Vocal Music.....	1,174 00
“ City Superintendent.....	1,700 00
“ School Books and Stationery.....	5,358 95
“ Janitors’ Salaries.....	3,009 84
“ Repairs of School Houses.....	3,919 93
“ Rents of School Houses.....	1,132 50
“ Stoves and Fuel.....	2,707 24
“ School Furniture.....	627 67
“ Cleaning and Whitewashing.....	421 00
“ Insurance.....	547 20
“ Supplies—mats, brooms, pails, &c.....	265 40
“ Printing Annual Report, Cards, &c.....	630 99
“ Assessors—for numbering children.....	209 58
“ Gaslight Company and Aqueduct Board.....	170 42
“ Messenger, Secretary and Clerk of Depository.....	400 00
“ Incidentals—not classified.....	168 23
By balance carried to 1868 .....	42 61
	<hr/>
	\$96,482 86

This financial statement does not show the actual expense incurred for the support of the schools during the year. The Finance Committee, at the commencement of the year, made a very careful estimate of the probable amount of money needed for the current expenses of the schools, asked the Common Council for \$91,000 from the tax ordinance, which, with the balance brought forward from last year and the city’s quota of State appropriation, was thought to be sufficient.

The Council, by tax ordinance, gave the Board \$87,000 which was \$4,000 less than the Board judged to be necessary. It was hoped that by a due watchfulness over our expenditures, and also by deferring, to a more convenient season, some repairs that were really needed, we might get through the year on this diminished appropriation. It was found, however, on the last of November that with the teachers’ salaries we had already exceeded our tax ordinance, and the Board requested the Common Council to appropriate an additional sum sufficient to enable them to meet their obligations.

In consequence of not receiving this additional sum, the Board

was obliged to throw over into next year \$900 of the salaries, which, together with other bills already matured, amount to a little more than \$3,000, so that the actual expenses for the year, instead of \$96,482.86, as appears above, should be about \$100,000.

As the Board has never *intentionally* overdrawn its appropriation, these parties were requested to wait for their claims until next year.

#### SCHOOL HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

##### *Seventh Ward School House.*

CR.

By balance of appropriation from 1866.....	\$3,420 00
“ Tax ordinance of 1867.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Expended.....	\$6,420 00
	<hr/>
Total cost of House, Lot and Furniture.....	\$14,920 00

##### *Sixth Ward School House.*

CR.

By balance from 1866 .....	\$9,050 00
“ Tax ordinance of 1867.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,050 00
Expended to date.....	11,963 12
	<hr/>
Unexpended.....	\$86 88

[About \$500 will be needed to pay for the fencing, well, &c., making the entire cost of the house, site and furniture, \$18,500.]

The site is a very pleasant one, with a front on Newton street of 227 feet and a rear of 164 feet. The main lot of 152 feet front and 89 feet rear was purchased from the Nichols estate, at a cost of \$1,750; the remainder, 75 feet front and rear, known as the Blunt estate, was purchased of Edward M. Guinness for \$1,200, making the entire cost of site \$2,950.

##### *Third Ward School House.*

CR.

By Tax ordinance.....	\$20,000 00
	<hr/>
	DR.
To cost of site.....	\$9,250 00
“ Amount paid contractors, &c.....	10,750 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000 00
	<hr/>

## NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

During the last year two Primary School Houses have been completed and another Grammar and Primary School House commenced. The Seventh Ward Primary School House was opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of April. It is 32 feet wide and 64 feet long, and has two large airy rooms on each floor, with patent desks and turn-up seats for the accommodation of from 80 to 96 pupils in each of the four rooms. And yet we need more rooms. These were immediately filled, and many children are knocking for admittance.

The Sixth Ward Primary School House was opened for the admission of pupils on the 1st of September. The building is of brick, 92 feet long and 36 feet wide, and two stories high. There are three large class rooms on each floor, furnished with patent turn-up desks for seating 480 pupils, or an average of 80 pupils to each teacher, and here too all the rooms are filled, and there are many more applicants.

The Thirteenth Ward had been thought to be the receptacle of all the surplus primary pupils in the Sixth and Seventh Wards while these wards were destitute of a school house. Now these wards have school houses, with at least 850 pupils in them, and yet the Principal of the Thirteenth Ward School has admitted 400 primary pupils, and has been obliged to refuse at this January term 150 applicants. With our rapidly increasing population we must continue to build school houses. Were we now well supplied, the increase of population would require one new school house each year.

**THIRD WARD.**—A site for a new Grammar and Primary School House has been purchased in the Third Ward, situated on Washington street, near Kinney street. The lot is 88 feet 7 inches on Washington street, 174 feet 10 inches on the north line and 187 feet on the south line, with an L of 65 feet, including an alley of 15 feet, on Kinney street. Cost of the site \$9,250. The house is to be built of brick, two stories high, with an English basement, and will accommodate, when completed, about 900 pupils.

The contract for the mason work and materials was awarded



to Mr. Albert H. Clark at \$19,450; the contract for the carpenter work and materials was given to Messrs. Forshea & Speer for the sum of \$13,950, making the entire cost of the house and lot \$42,650. With the heating apparatus, fencing, furniture, &c., the cost will not be less than \$50,000. We hope the house will be ready for occupancy next September.

The following table shows the number of school houses belonging to the city, with the original cost of sites, buildings and furniture. Twenty-five per cent. added to this sum would be nearer to the present value, for the old buildings are worth almost as much now as it cost to erect them, while those recently built and the lots on which they stand have advanced in price 50 per cent. :

SCHOOLS.	Cost of Lots.	Building Improvements and Furniture.	Total Value.
High School.....	\$7,200	\$20,000	\$27,200
1st Ward Grammar School....	2,500	5,000	7,500
2d Ward Grammar School.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
3d Ward Grammar School.....	4,000	4,000	8,000
4th Ward Grammar School.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
5th Ward Grammar School .....	5,000	5,000	10,000
7th Ward Grammar School.....	800	5,000	5,800
8th Ward Grammar and Primary Schools..	1,965	16,500	18,465
9th Ward Grammar and Primary Schools..	5,000	18,500	23,500
12th Ward Grammar and Primary Schools.	1,500	16,500	18,000
13th Ward Grammar School .....	3,000	5,000	8,000
4th Ward Primary School.....	.....	1,600	1,600
5th Ward Primary School .....	.....	5,000	5,000
6th Ward Primary School.....	2,950	15,550	18,500
7th Ward Primary School.....	3,000	10,000	13,000
10th Ward Primary School.....	1,700	4,000	5,700
11th Ward Primary School.....	1,000	1,600	2,600
13th Ward Primary School.....	.....	3,600	3,600
Total cost.....	.....	.....	\$196,465
Add 25 per cent.....	.....	.....	49,116
Total estimated value.....	.....	.....	\$245,581

In addition to this there has been expended towards the erection of the Third Ward School House, \$20,000.

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

The returns of the Assessors for the year 1867, of the names

of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, made to the Board of Education according to law, are as follows:

First Ward.....	1,764
Second Ward.....	1,858
Third Ward.....	1,436
Fourth Ward.....	1,337
Fifth Ward.....	1,101
Sixth Ward.....	2,050
Seventh Ward.....	2,917
Eighth Ward.....	1,331
Ninth Ward.....	1,045
Tenth Ward.....	1,893
Eleventh Ward.....	635
Twelfth Ward.....	1,522
Thirteenth Ward.....	2,069
Total number.....	<u>20,958</u>

#### NUMBER AND GRADES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In accordance with instructions from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the pupils under each separate teacher constitute a school, and I am required to report to the State as follows:

High School, 4 classes of boys and 5 of girls.....	9
Eight Grammar Schools, each 3 classes of boys and 3 of girls.....	48
One Grammar School, 4 classes of boys and 4 of girls.....	8
Two Grammar Schools, 5 classes (sexes taught together).....	5
Thirteen Primary Schools, 50 classes.....	50
Two Primary Industrial Schools, 4 classes.....	4
One Colored School, 2 classes (sexes taught together).....	2
One Normal School for Teachers, 4 classes.....	4
Five Evening Schools, 13 classes of boys and 4 of girls.....	17
Total number of schools.....	<u>147</u>

#### STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The whole number of registered pupils from January, 1867, to

January, 1868, was.....13,301

From this deduct the number in the Evening and Normal Schools 1,170

And there remain in the Day Schools.....12,131

The average number of pupils registered in the Day Schools, and the average daily attendance, are as follows:

	Average No. on the roll.	Average daily attendance.
High School.....	290	260
Grammar Schools.....	2,947	2,627
Primary Schools.....	3,506	3,022
Colored Schools.....	104	76
Industrial Schools.....	228	156
	<hr/> 7,075	<hr/> 6,141

Which shows an average daily attendance of 88.2 per cent.; last year 86.3 per cent.

Cost of Tuition per pupil, excluding the Normal and Evening Schools, including Teachers' wages, fuel, books, insurance, rents of Primary School rooms, and incidentals.. ..\$13 07  
 Last year..... 12 35

The whole number of pupils who have attended day schools during the year is 1,151 greater than during the previous year. The per centage of attendance in the different grades is as follows:

High School.....	89.	per cent.
Grammar Schools.....	89.1	" "
Primary Schools.....	86.2	" "
Colored Schools.....	73.2	" "
Industrial Schools.....	68.4	" "
Normal School.....	83.8	" "

In reference to the per centage of attendance, permit me to repeat what I said last year and to suggest a remedy. The number of pupils enrolled is too great compared with the average enrollment. This is caused by the general promotions from school to school in the middle of the fiscal year, which does not correspond with the scholastic year. Promotions from class to class in the same school do not affect the enrollment; it is only when pupils are transferred from one school to another, either by removing from the district or by promotions to another grade.

It may be remedied by striking from the 62d Section of the City Charter that portion which relates to enrollment, attend-



ance, &c., and reporting to the Common Council at the close of the fiscal year only what relates to the aggregate expense, and also the cost of each individual school—the full report, embracing all the particulars included in former reports, to be rendered on the 1st of September, which is the legal school year under the new State School Law. This will save the teachers half the recording now required of them, and it will save much time and labor for the Secretary, which he can more profitably devote to other departments of his work.

The proposition then, in brief, is to present to the Common Council, hereafter, a financial report at the close of their fiscal year, December 31st, and also a complete statistical report on the 1st of September, which shall answer the demands of the State and be acceptable to the Common Council. If this meets the views of the Board and the Council, I hope measures will be taken immediately, to secure the proposed alteration in the Charter.

#### CENSUS OF CHILDREN.

I would call the attention of the Board to the time and manner of taking the census of the children of school age residing in the city. By Section 66 of the City Charter, it is made the duty of the Assessors to make a list of the children capable of attending school, and to transmit the same, on or before the first day of October, annually, and that the sum of one dollar for every one hundred names shall be allowed to said Assessors as a compensation for their services.

By the 36th Section, Article IV, of the “New Jersey School Law,” the census shall be taken annually, between the 1st and 20th days of August, and a full report shall be made to the Superintendent on or before the first day of September.

There is nothing that prevents our Assessors from taking the census in the month of August, in accordance with the new law; but will they do it? Can they afford to do it at one cent per name? They have formerly done this in connection with their assessments, but their assessments are made as early as April, and besides, those who now do this work are not the legal asses-

sors. Does it, then, according to the Charter, become the duty of the Board of Assessors to see that the census is taken at the only time specified in the law, which is in the month of August?

The Board should see to this at once, for a failure to comply with the new law, subjects us to a loss of the State appropriation of nearly nine thousand dollars.

#### ATTENDANCE.

The importance of prompt and punctual attendance at every session of the school, though required by the Rules of the Board, is not appreciated by the pupils or their parents as it deserves. That pupils should not perceive the necessity of promptness, or rather do not see any evil likely to result from an occasional absence or tardiness, is not strange; but that parents who are harassed every day of their lives because their children do not perform their duties when they should, or that business men whose patience is exhausted so constantly in waiting for some delinquent whose 2 o'clock means any time in the afternoon, should ask for a relaxation of the rules requiring punctuality, can hardly be accounted for, except upon the ground of parental partiality or indulgence. So many accept in theory but deny in practice the old proverb, "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

This failure to fulfill engagements at the specified time, is one of the most aggravated evils in the community, because it is commonly without excuse, and because it induces a habit of recklessness in regard to a person's word; his character for veracity is soon questioned. It is also a species of robbery. If a school of 50 pupils is detained fifteen minutes by a tardy boy,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours, or half a school week is lost; or if his lesson is lost and the class is detained until the delinquent overtakes it, the loss is greater still.

The same thing may be illustrated by a reference to the records of the Board of Education. Sicknes and imperative calls of various kinds in other directions, frequently prevent a full attendance of the members at every meeting; but if those who can

come at all would come at the appointed time, nearly or quite half the time now spent by the faithful ones would be sufficient for the transaction of all the business of the Board. When we consider that this is true of most if not all of the corporate bodies and their several committees in this city, we may well be startled at the amount of time lost. And if time is money, even at a moderate estimate, we should not be surprised if there is money enough lost each year, by this lack of punctuality, to pay for the tuition of all our children.

If the odds and ends which are thus carelessly squandered could be gathered up and applied to the education of our children and youth, what a glorious system of public instruction might be established. If, indeed, we can enforce this rule of punctuality on the ten thousand children in the Public Schools until it becomes so fixed that they shall carry it with them into business life, we shall have made a profitable investment of the people's money. And we shall do much towards this result unless the old proverb of the bent twig fails us.

Very many think we are too particular about this rule, but I hope that a regulation so easily observed and so important in its results, will not be relaxed by the Board.

#### TRUANCY.

Our teachers are very prompt in notifying parents when pupils are absent from school, and yet truancy is a great evil in our midst. It seems to be the most incurable of all the practices of which children are guilty, because they are out of the reach of the teacher, and, generally, truant players are beyond the control of their parents.

Many of the boys from ten to fifteen years of age, who have been recently arrested for larceny and other misdemeanors, are among the class of inveterate truant players. Teachers report to parents when the boy is absent, but parents being unable to prevent it, in so many cases, the absences soon amount to ten days, when, by the rules of the school, the boy is dismissed for the term, and by the time another term arrives the pupil is con-



firmed in the practice of truancy. During this time he has, in many instances, been the associate of those boys who congregate on the corners of streets plotting mischief.

I have formerly been opposed to enforcing the attendance of children upon some means of instruction, especially against the will of the parents, but I am convinced from past observations that unless something is done soon to break up these groups of idlers that lie in wait at every corner to entice our boys from school and from home, our police, our criminal courts, our jailers, our hangmen, will have a great work to perform.

If self-preservation or self-defence is a law of corporate life, then as a municipality, a work-shop, a school or a house of refuge must be provided for idle, vagrant boys and youth who infest our city.

One truant officer in each school district, invested with legal authority to enforce the attendance of all boys not engaged in some lawful business upon some school—even were it a school of correction or house of refuge—would do more for the good order and prosperity of our city and the prevention of crime, than six times the number of policemen. It is far better to make laws for the prevention than for the punishment of crime. Had poor Welch been under such discipline, who that knows his history believes he would have been in a murderer's grave at the age of twenty years?

#### STUDIES.

There has been no material change in the curriculum of study during the past year. It has been thought advisable to change a little the order of the studies in the High School, by throwing the Latin out of the first year's course. Our pupils are admitted to the High School before they have completed thoroughly the Grammar School course, and the Board has very wisely judged it best that these studies shall be continued one year in the High School with very little addition.

I am yet of the opinion that, considering the early age at which pupils must leave the High School, too much time is

devoted to the study of Latin. This subject was presented in my last annual report.

In the Grammar Schools, the study of the United States History has been greatly revived. There seems to be a determination on the part of the teachers to secure better results in this study than they have formerly achieved. Our text-book, however, is too voluminous for pupils whose average ages are not over twelve years. It requires more maturity and greater discipline of mind to read and digest properly—so as to be able to present the principal facts in a condensed and intelligent manner, so elaborate a work as Lossing's Common School History. Pupils of that age would acquire and retain more of the essential facts of History if condensed to one-half or one-third the volume. We say the *facts* of history, because we cannot dwell with profit upon the philosophy of history in our Grammar Schools.

Teachers can, however, surround it with some attractive circumstances to relieve it of its dryness in some degree. It should be so with all of our simplest studies. Arithmetic, geography and grammar will be equally dry—even dead, unless some life is imparted to them by the teacher by showing some connection between the studies and the being and business of life.

We need Object teaching in every grade of our schools. We do something of it in our Primary Schools, but it is quite as necessary in our Grammar Schools, and would be more interesting. But object teaching may become dry and profitless almost, especially where the perceptive faculties only are awakened. So far as a proper education is concerned, it is of but little importance to know certain facts in Nature or in Science, unless this knowledge is used as a basis for the development of higher faculties. The error with the teachers of this science has been in endeavoring to impart knowledge and in neglecting to educate. There has been too much pouring in, with very little giving out. This error, however, is being corrected, and this admirable system is being made to subserve a nobler purpose.

Grammar and Arithmetic are thoroughly taught in our Grammar Schools. I believe there are very few schools in our country

where pupils of twelve years of age have a better knowledge of the principles of English Grammar than our own; but it is to be lamented that here and everywhere, the practice, or applied Grammar, does not correspond with the theory.

In Arithmetic, some of our teachers are disposed to sacrifice too much to what they call thoroughness. We do not think it wise to keep a child writing numbers exclusively, until he can express correctly, every time, any number from one to one hundred millions, nor even to keep pupils in addition, useful as it is, until they can add without mistake long columns of figures. The best pupil will become careless and indifferent if kept here term after term, and year after year, until he is as sure of being correct as the long practiced scholar or accountant. When a pupil can write numbers consisting of two figures, let him add and subtract those numbers. I think it would be well to limit the writing of numbers in our lowest Primary classes to hundreds, our second classes to thousands, and our highest Primary classes to millions; and very rarely, after the lowest class, would I give a lesson exclusively in writing numbers—let a few minutes at each lesson be spent in this way, and the remainder of the time in using those numbers, either in adding or subtracting, &c. We would not discourage thoroughness in the primary classes, but would not expect absolute perfection. It would be well to spend more time in the solution of questions requiring some thought. It is not very rare to find pupils who can add and subtract with great rapidity, who, when asked to solve a simple problem involving either addition or subtraction, or both, are utterly at a loss to know which rule to apply. In this manner, no matter what the study, the pupil may be made to see that every step of his progress, from the very first, leads to some practical result.

#### SATURDAY NORMAL SCHOOL.

I am enabled to report a favorable change in the Saturday Normal School. Last year the number of pupils enrolled was 112, with an average enrollment of 72, and an average weekly attendance of 39. This year the number enrolled is 104, with



an average enrollment of 74, and an average weekly attendance of 62. While the entire number for the year is 8 less, the attendance is nearly 30 per cent. greater than it was last year. This is more as it should be. Those who are candidates for teachers should be examples, especially in regularity and punctuality.

The graduating class is larger this year than that of any former year, excepting 1864, since the organization of the school—numbering twenty-two—all of whom were ladies.

Programme of the Commencement exercises held in Library Hall, Nov. 25, 1867:

PRAYER . . . . . Rev. Dr. D. W. Poor.

MUSIC.

ESSAY—(Under Currents) . . . . . Miss Anna E. Curtis.

ESSAY—(Words) . . . . . Miss M. Virginia Tichenor.

MUSIC.

ESSAY—(Light) . . . . . Miss Imogene Peck.

ESSAY—(Vis Inertiae) . . . . . Miss Ella W. Weed.

MUSIC.

ADDRESS . . . . . By F. W. Ricord, Esq.,  
President of the Board of Education.

MUSIC.

PRESENTATION OF THE CLASS FOR GRADUATION. By C. S. Titsworth, Esq.,  
Chairman of Committee on Normal Schools.

DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS . . . By the President of the Board of Education.

MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.

NAMES OF THE CLASS OF 1867.

Harriet A. Barringer,	Elizabeth H. Pierson,
Sarah E. Beam,	Fannie Priest,
Annie E. Curtis,	Susan M. Rindell,
Emma L. Carr,	Emma M. Ritchie,
Sarah C. Exall,	Amelia A. Smith,
Amelia W. Foster,	Anna L. Taylor,

Mary S. Gay,	Nettie Wade,
Lizzie F. King,	Ella W. Weed,
Almina Jelly,	Imogene Peck,
Margaret A. Metcalf,	M. Virginia Tichenor,
Mary E. Moorhouse,	Marion Thomson.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM THE NORMAL SCHOOL FROM ITS  
COMMENCEMENT.

	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.
Class of 1859.....	7	10	17
“ 1860.....	3	14	17
“ 1861.....	2	15	17
“ 1862.....	5	14	19
“ 1863.....	1	7	8
“ 1864.....	1	24	25
“ 1865.....	.	19	19
“ 1866.....	.	12	12
“ 1867.....	.	22	22
Total for 9 years.....	19	137	156

HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School has enjoyed a year of peace and prosperity. During the last four months of the year there has been an additional class in the female department, which has been heard mainly by Prof. Dunlap. From present appearances one or two additional class-rooms will be needed in this department. At the commencement of the school year 20 or 30 more pupils were admitted than could be accommodated with seats. They were placed upon settees about the sides of the room, for the time, that none need be rejected who attained the required standard in their examination for admission; but the probabilities now are, that at the close of this year there will be but few vacancies, while the number of applicants will be from 150 to 200.

There are two ways, at least, in which to meet this difficulty; one is by erecting a glass partition across the main room, as in the Eighth Ward Grammar School, and thus making additional class-rooms below, or a class of girls may be accommodated

above in the male department. Were the sexes permitted to study and recite together, we might have sufficient room and might form a more perfect classification.

It may be necessary to raise the standard of admission in proportion to the number of vacancies to be filled, or else with our present standard, draw from the highest per centage until we obtain the requisite number. This latter alternative will block up the main egress from the Grammar Schools, and react unfavorably upon the Grammar and Primary Schools.

This emergency will occur at the next promotion from the Grammar to the High School, and I would recommend that the Board take immediate action in relation to it.

The number in the male department is 28 and in the female department 32 larger than it was last year, and the pupils have made good progress in their studies. The Principal has succeeded in securing good discipline for the last year and four months without resorting to corporal punishment in either department. I am not aware that it has ever been inflicted in the female department

I would suggest that before the commencement of the next school year a further modification of the studies of the High School be made. Probably three-fourths of the boys who enter the High School never intend to pursue their studies after leaving there, and not one in ten remains long enough even to complete the four years' course. Too much of this time is devoted to the study of the dead languages and the higher mathematics, except by those who wish to pursue a classical course. For those I believe the present course a judicious one, but for those who are preparing for the counting house, the store or the shop, something might be substituted in the place of Latin and Greek that would be of greater service in business life.

There are some studies without which no boy or girl can make a respectable appearance in society. All should be able to read and write well; they should know enough of arithmetic for all ordinary business transactions; they should know enough of language to express themselves intelligibly, and enough of geog-



raphy and history to know where and when they are living and whether there are more fertile soils and healthier climes accessible. These we may denominate the essentials of every day life and appropriate studies for the Grammar and Primary Schools; but in the High School might we not discriminate in favor of those studies best adapted to qualify pupils for the positions they expect to occupy in life? We cannot multiply to any great extent courses of study, but without very great additional expense we might have two courses—one classical in part, and another commercial, with more attention to the physical sciences in both. I hope the Board will take this subject into serious consideration.

#### GRADUATING CLASS.

The usual examination for graduation was held in the month of June, when 22 young ladies and 4 young gentlemen presented themselves. The examination was rigid and protracted, but well sustained throughout. The requisite per centage is 75; the lowest attained was 78.3, and the highest 96, with an average of 90 per cent.

The names of the graduates are as follows:

Girls.—Anna E. Allen, Sarah E. Beach, Martha W. Crowell, Hattie E. Cobb, Mary E. Doremus, Emma Finter, Lizzie A. Harrison, Lydia W. Hand, Emma G. Matthews, Anna M. Miller, Henrietta M. Price, Mary F. Platner, Sarah E. Rosenerantz, Carrie S. Reeves, Jennie E. Riker, Mary Steele, Isabel C. Terrell, Helen L. Van Nortwick, Emma H. Van Court, Mary E. Ward, Augusta M. Zoëller.

Boys.—George P. Stowe, Lyndon S. Rutan, Benjamin C. Miller, Joseph W. Henson.

The Commencement exercises were held in Library Hall on Thursday evening, June 27, 1867, in accordance with the following

# PROGRAMME.

PRAYER... By Rev. R. R. Merideth.  
 ANTHEM—"Oh, give thanks unto the Lord"... By the Graduating Class.  
 ORATION—"Success, the result of Labor"... Lyndon S. Rutan.  
 ESSAY—"Unnamed Heroes"... Anna E. Allen.  
 MUSIC—Duet, "Messenger Bird".....  
 ESSAY—"Cry of the Guardsmen"..... Mary F. Platner.  
 POEM—"Pebbles"..... Emma G. Matthews.  
 CHORUS OF SPRING..... By the Graduating Class.  
 ESSAY—"The Crusaders"... Lizzie A. Harrison.  
 ORATION—With Valedictory—"Why Men Suffer"... George P. Stowe.  
 MUSIC—Duet, "Star-light" .....

## PRESENTATION OF THE CLASS FOR GRADUATION,

By A. T. Compton, Esq., Ch'n Com. on High School.

## AWARDING OF DIPLOMAS,

By F. W. Ricord, Esq., Pres't Board of Education.

MUSIC—Chorus, "Joy, Joy, Freedom to-day"... By the Graduates.

## PRIZE BY THE ALUMNI FOR THE BEST WRITTEN ORATION,

Presentation by Wm. Nelson, Esq., President.

## PRIZE BY AN UNKNOWN LADY FOR THE BEST WRITTEN ESSAY,

Presentation by Geo. B. Sears, Esq., Sup't Pub. Schools.

CLOSING HYMN, prepared for the occasion.

In presenting the Class for graduation, Commissioner Compton, Chairman of Committee on High School, made the following remarks:

*"Mr. President—Ladies and Gentlemen:*

"With pleasure as Chairman of Committee on High School, but particularly from the fact of our former membership in the Institution, do we perform the part assigned us on this occasion. We are ever proud of the High School—proud of her daily in the decorum of the recitation room and the marked progress of the instructed—proud of her when a year ago, when, although the Principals in both departments resigned, her pulse was still regular, and like our country deprived of her Chief Magistrate, all moved harmoniously until the successors appeared—but

especially proud of the Institution, Sir, when on Commencement occasions she presents her quota to the public demand for educated men and women.

"The High School, sustained by the popular voice, managed by those devoted to and in love with their profession, will continue to send forth those whose attainments will fit them to occupy high positions of honor and trust.

"To-day may be found representatives of the Institution in all departments of trade, and in all the professions. You find them at the teacher's desk, in the store, the counting room, office, running the surveyor's chain, in the professor's chair, in the law, in medicine, and in theology—many the children of fortune, and certain of wealth and professional eminence. We can already direct to instances of marked success. Sixty, or about one-half the teachers now in our Public Schools, are graduates of this Institution. And, Mr. President, during the war scores of representatives of the High School went forth shoulder to shoulder with the hundreds of thousands from all parts of the Union to battle for the Right; some sealed their devotion to the cause of Liberty with their life's blood, while others, with scars as their badges of honor, are living witnesses of the value of the Union. The war and the demand for the labor of all classes caused thereby, accounts for the comparatively small number in the male department and of the few graduates from that department on this occasion.

"Two, formerly of this Institution, of whom we were ever proud, but never so much so as now—recently made one in name, with one object—most exalted yet most self-sacrificing—are soon to leave home and friends, and, amidst the deluded followers of Mohammed, battle for the Truth. May their reward be as complete as their work is glorious! May the High School ever remain an ornament to our city, the number of its friends and advocates be increased, and the liberality of our citizens be rewarded by yearly accessions to the community of large classes of virtuous and intelligent graduates from these halls.

"Young Ladies and Gentlemen—You are about to receive the evidences of your graduation. For four years you have looked forward to the present occasion. You have acquitted yourselves nobly; you have reached the goal. Shout like the messenger of Miltiades, "Rejoice, countrymen, for the victory is ours!" Four years ago you were intrusted to your teachers; to-day they return the trust. They have dealt with you most faithfully and honorably; you have become endeared to them



by rendering yourselves worthy of them; they part with you reluctantly but proudly.

“Young Gentlemen, let me tell you the High School expects every graduate to do his duty. You are about to enter upon real life, and in the language of the text of the Baccalaureate of Dr. Campbell, of Rutgers, “Quit you like men, be strong”—strong in principle, strong in purpose; on your life-work concentrate yourselves—success awaits you; work, and fortune will favor.

“ ‘There is a great spirit ever in the air,  
That from prolific and far-spreading wings  
Scatters the seeds of honor. Yea, the walls  
And moats of castled forts, the barren seas,  
The cell wherein the pale-eyed student holds  
Communion with melodious science—all are sown  
With everlasting honors.’ ”

“Young Ladies, let your scholarship amount to something more than a diploma and a name. Be not content with present attainments, ‘I am a graduate.’ Let the acquisition of new truths stimulate you still to daily industry. Let the sacred rule of the Pythagorean, ‘*Nulla dies sine linea*,’ be to you a motto cherished and observed. Let the war against ignorance, popular fallacies and degrading fashions, be maintained. Keep the door of the temple of Janus always open. Thus will your minds become storehouses of truth, and your thoughts your choicest jewels.

“Young Ladies, a model woman is not bloody Zenobia seeking at the head of her army, amid dreadful carnage, to add to Palmyra the wealth of the East; a model woman is not Hortensia discussing questions of State in the forum and provoking the jeers and coarse jests of the gaping plebeians; here we behold unholy ambition—woman untrue to herself and to her nature. Let such and like examples, modern as well as ancient, receive your pity—while you emulate the virtues, the intelligence and the patriotism of such as Cornelia and Mary the mother of Washington, who, though they were without ostentation, have rendered mankind, for all time, their debtors, by the wisdom and care with which they instructed the Gracchi and the Father of our Country.”

#### ADMISSIONS TO HIGH SCHOOL.

The usual examination for admission to the High School was held at the close of the school year with the following results,

which were published according to Rule 47 of the Regulations:

## FIRST WARD.

Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
1. Emma Crowder.....	12	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Emma Woodruff.....	14	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
3. Lydia A. Mills.....	14	86
4. Mary Munn.....	15	85
5. Amelia Stern.....	13	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Laura Garrabrant.....	14	82 $\frac{3}{8}$
7. Annie Utter.....	12	81
8. Mary Whitlock.....	14	80
9. Louise Williams .....	14	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
10. Clara Speer .....	16	75
11. Mary M. Speer.....	16	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
12. Laura Youngblood. ....	15	72
13. Ida Glaze.....	15	68
1 Rejected.....	14 average age.	55 average per cent.

## SECOND WARD.

Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
14. Ella L. Negles.....	14	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
15. Fannie Taylor .....	11	97
16. Sarah Brower .....	14	81
17. Mary Palmer .....	13	75
18. Jeannette Donald .....	14	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
None Rejected.		

## THIRD WARD.

Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
19. J. B. Gaston .....	15	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
20. Emma A. C. Lebhwecher..	12	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
21. Alice M. Riker .....	11	86
22. C. E. V. C. Mershon.....	13	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
23. Anna M. Smith .....	14	80
24. F. S. Waldron .....	12	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
25. Nettie C. Winans .....	14	67 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 Rejected.....	13 av. age.	52 $\frac{2}{3}$ av. per cent

## FOURTH WARD.

	Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
26.	Alice Durand.....	13	87
27.	Emma Sickles.....	13	87
28.	Ella Thompson.....	15	86
29.	Carrie Case.....	13	86
30.	Ella Freeman.....	14	85
31.	Laura Demorest.....	17	85
32.	Ada Hillings.....	12	84 $\frac{1}{4}$
33.	Mary Bonsall.....	13	83 $\frac{1}{8}$
34.	Lucy Cottrel.....	15	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
35.	Ella Cowan.....	14	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
36.	Anna Crawford.....	14	76
37.	Mary Thielan.....	14	75
38.	Carrie Richards.....	14	75
	1 Rejected.....	av. age 16.	59 av. per cent.

## FIFTH WARD.

	Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
39.	Tillie Stars.....	12	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
40.	R. V. Grover.....	16	80
41.	M. J. McFarland.....	12	77 $\frac{3}{4}$
42.	Josie Lapham.....	15	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
43.	Mary D. Collins.....	14	70
44.	E. Jennings.....	14	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1 Rejected.....	14 av. age.	58 av. per cent.

## SIXTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS.

	Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
45.	Mary Elverson.....	15	85
46.	E. R. Heinisch.....	14	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
47.	Mary A. Van Wagoner.....	15	82
48.	Clara Prentiss.....	15	80
49.	J. Holstein.....	13	78
50.	Anna E. Sayre.....	12	72
51.	Rachael Liable.....	15	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
52.	Emily Glorieux.....	14	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
53.	Lizzie C. Wackenhussen.....	12	80 $\frac{1}{2}$



	Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
54.	Carrie Fitts.....	15	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
55.	Lucetta H. Pope.....	14	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
56.	Ella Force.....	14	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
	None Rejected.		

## SEVENTH WARD.

57.	Ida C. Bucklish.....	15	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
58.	Alice L. Green.....	16	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
59.	Julia Carson.....	15	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1 Rejected.		

## EIGHTH WARD.

	Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
60.	Ella A. Crane.....	13	95
61.	Belle Merry.....	12	83
62.	Mary E. Parsons.....	11	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
63.	Anna M. Cobb.....	15	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
	None rejected.		

## NINTH WARD.

	Girls.	Ages.	Per Cent.
64.	Lorana Boice.....	16	90
65.	H. McIntosh.....	16	90
66.	Mary Mills.....	14	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
67.	Louisa King.....	14	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
68.	Mary Walters.....	13	86
69.	Josie Umbach.....	13	83
70.	Annie Edwards.....	15	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
71.	Annie Force.....	13	80 $\frac{1}{4}$
72.	A. Churchill.....	13	80 $\frac{1}{4}$
73.	Sophia Una.....	13	80
74.	Laura Emerson.....	16	80
75.	Susie Tuttle.....	13	79
76.	Jane Hampson.....	16	76 $\frac{1}{4}$
77.	M. Devausney.....	16	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
78.	M. Baird.....	13	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
79.	Mary Magee.....	14	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
80.	Clara L. Baldwin.....	15	70 $\frac{1}{4}$
	3 rejected.....	14 $\frac{1}{3}$ av. age.	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ av. per cent.

## ELEVENTH WARD.

Girls.

2 rejected .....  $12\frac{1}{2}$  av. age.  $49\frac{3}{4}$  av. per cent.

## TWELFTH WARD.

Girls.

Ages.

Per Cent.

81. Emma Winter.....11  $71\frac{1}{2}$   
 None rejected.

## FIRST WARD.

Boys.

Ages.

Per Cent.

1.	Thos. Sinclair.....	14	$94\frac{1}{4}$
2.	Wm. Bryan .....	12	$89\frac{1}{4}$
3.	Geo. Phillips.....	14	$88\frac{1}{4}$
4.	William Low.....	15	$87\frac{1}{2}$
5.	Cyrus C. Ross.. . . .	13	$86\frac{1}{2}$
6.	A. C. Thorburn.....	13	$85\frac{1}{2}$
7.	Sydney Ogden. . . . .	13	$82\frac{1}{2}$
8.	A. Lockwood.....	13	$81\frac{1}{2}$
9.	Alfred Ayres .....	13	80
10.	J. L. Crone .....	13	78
11.	F. P. Murray.....	14	$76\frac{3}{4}$
12.	F. Hamilton .....	13	$76\frac{1}{4}$
13.	Wm. Conkling.....	15	70
14.	Lewis Neal.....	14	$68\frac{3}{4}$
2 Rejected.....		$14$ av. age.	$64\frac{1}{4}$ av. per cent.

## SECOND WARD.

Boys.

Ages.

Per Cent.

15.	Henry E. Bailey.....	12	$74\frac{3}{4}$
16.	Henry Scheiner.....	13	$70\frac{1}{4}$
17.	James Brown.....	12	$94\frac{1}{2}$
18.	Robert Clark.....	14	$93\frac{1}{2}$
19.	J. H. Mandeville.....	14	90
20.	J. A. Vanderhoof.....	14	$89\frac{3}{4}$
21.	H. C. Sanderson.....	13	89
22.	C. J. Brower.. . . .	15	80
23.	Fred. C. Adams.....	13	$70\frac{1}{4}$
None rejected.			

## THIRD WARD.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
24.	J. B. Vreeland.....	14	89
25.	Chris. Heeb.....	15	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
26.	H. C. Winans .....	17	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
27.	Jos. Clark .. .. .	12	78
28.	Albert H. Cook.....	15	69
29.	L. G. Dawson.....	13	67
	2 rejected .....	13 av. age.	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

## FOURTH WARD.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
30.	F. W. Leonard.....	12	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
31.	W. A. Baldwin.....	13	91
32.	J. M. Corey.....	13	89
33.	L. DeVoursney.....	13	85
34.	Jas. B. Hay.....	15	84 $\frac{3}{4}$
35.	G. S. Joraleman .....	14	84
36.	Henry Schulte.....	12	81
37.	Ed. Nuttman.....	16	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
38.	Joshua Higbie.....	14	79
39.	Jas. McLaughlin .....	14	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
40.	E. A. Vroom.....	14	75 $\frac{3}{4}$
41.	Joseph Lee.....	14	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1 rejected.....	13 av. age.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ av. per cent.

## FIFTH WARD.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
42.	C. B. Duncan.....	12	85
43.	A. B. Crevey.....	13	85
44.	Wm. H. Davis.....	14	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
45.	Chas. F. Smith.....	14	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
46.	Wm. Russell.....	15	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
47.	H. C. Finter .....	14	73
	None rejected.		

## SIXTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
48.	Chas. Miller.....	15	79
	None rejected.		



## SEVENTH WARD.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
49.	H. L. Harrison.....	13	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
50.	T. F. Burgdorf... ..	13	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
51.	Joseph Hall.....	12	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
52.	Frank Hall.....	15	76
53.	Fred. A. Kern.....	14	67 $\frac{3}{4}$
	2 rejected.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ av. age.	60 av. per cent.

## EIGHTH WARD.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
54.	Jos. H. Ritchie.....	16	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
55.	Charles E. Cook.....	13	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
56.	J. E. Davidson.....	14	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
57.	F. T. Jacobus.....	14	80
58.	S. H. Osborn.....	14	80
59.	John W. Speer.....	14	80
60.	C. H. Smith.....	12	74
61.	S. L. Crowell.....	13	73
62.	F. E. Boyden.....	13	73
	None rejected.		

## NINTH WARD.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
63.	J. R. Sweet.....	14	95
64.	Edward Lyon.....	14	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
65.	F. H. Miller.....	13	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
66.	E. Wilson.....	12	90
67.	H. E. Holmes.....	13	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
68.	T. F. Sigler.....	13	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
69.	William Edwards.....	14	85
70.	D. L. Wallace.....	12	83
71.	A. H. McGregor.....	12	80
72.	William Platner... ..	15	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2 rejected.....	14 av. age.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ av. per cent.

## ELEVENTH WARD.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
73.	William E. Jacobs.....	12	89
74.	Joseph N. Congleton.....	16	86
	3 rejected.....	13 av. age.	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ av. per cent.

## TWELFTH WARD.

	Boys.	Ages.	Per Cent.
75. W. Weiner.....	13		71½
None rejected.			

Six girls and six boys not members of the Grammar Schools were examined, and three of each admitted, the girls at an average of 77 and the boys 83½ per cent.

The following table shows that the average age of the boys admitted is about six months greater than that of the girls:

1st Ward, average age of girls....	14½ years.	Of boys...	14½ years.
2d " " "	....12½ "	"	....13½ "
3d " " "	....13 "	"	....14½ "
4th " " "	....14 "	"	....13½ "
5th " " "	....13¾ "	"	....13½ "
6th & 13th, " " "	....13¾ "	"	....15 "
7th " " "	....15½ "	"	....13½ "
8th " " "	....12¾ "	"	....13½ "
9th " " "	....14½ "	"	....13 "
11th " " "	.... -- "	"	....14 "
12th " " "	....11 "	"	....13 "

For the information of those outside of the Public Schools, especially for those who think our examinations are too severe, I herewith present the questions submitted to pupils, both from Public Schools and Private Schools alike.

The pupils write off the questions as dictated, except in spelling, and each sits at his own desk and writes out the answers on a sheet of paper, which is folded and handed to the Superintendent, who examines the work and records the results in his Examination Book and files away the papers for the benefit of any who may doubt the record. My only hesitancy in presenting these questions is on account of their being considered so easy, and yet three-fourths of the applicants outside of the Grammar Schools fail. Of course the questions differ each year, but they are as nearly of this grade as I can prepare them:

*Spelling.*—Excel, filial, anxious, valiant, poultice, leopard, peasant, circuit, cousin, precede, circus, skein, buried, cornice,

antique, sociable, character, persuade, language, pursuing, aqueduct, rhetoric, mechanic, apparel, victualing, peaceable, singeing, cities, carriages, dismissal.

*Arithmetic.*—1st.—At \$0.50 for 4 lbs. of sugar, how many pounds of sugar may be bought for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of butter at 35 cents per lb.?

2nd.—To twenty-five and two-thousandths add five and five ten-thousandths, from the sum subtract fifteen and one hundred and twenty-five ten-thousandths, and divide the remainder by 1250.

3d.—How much will a piece of land, 40 rods long and 24 rods wide, cost at 5 cents per square yard?

4th.—A man bought at one time 40 sheep for \$100; at another time 25 sheep at \$3.50 per head, and at a third time 30 sheep at \$3 per head. He sold them all at \$3.25 per head; how much did he gain by the bargain?

5th.—Change 5 rods, 3 yards, 2 feet, 6 inches, to decimals of a mile.

6th.—How many yards of oil cloth  $\frac{5}{4}$ ths of a yard wide will be required to cover a room 30 feet long and 20 feet wide?

7th.—A man bought 50 bushels of wheat and used 25 per cent. of it for seed; he sold 30 per cent. of the remainder at \$4.00 per bushel. How much did he receive for the wheat sold, and how much wheat had he remaining?

8th.—On the 1st of January, 1865, a man lent his friend \$500; on July 1, 1867, he received as principal and interest \$556.25. What per cent. interest did he receive?

9th.—At 6 per cent. interest what is the true discount on \$325.00 for 1 year 6 months 15 days?

10th.—A man bought 20 barrels of flour for \$100.00 and sold it at \$5.50 per barrel. What rate per cent. did he gain? And had he sold it at \$4.50 per barrel, what per cent. would he have lost?

*Grammar.*—1st.—Analyze the following sentence: The value we set upon learning is seen by what we do to acquire it.

2nd.—In the above sentence, parse the words *set*, *is seen*, *what*, *do* and *acquire*.

3rd.—Define a passive verb and tell how it is formed. Give an example.

4th.—Give the principal parts to each of the verbs—fall, fell, set, see, saw, beseech.

5th.—Decline the personal pronouns of the 1st and 2d persons and of the 3d person neuter gender.

6th.—In the following sentence parse the italicised words—The *terms being settled* he accepted the proposal.

7th.—Conjugate the verb "*have*" in the imperfect, pluperfect and second future tenses of the indicative mood.

8th.—Correct the following sentences and show what rules of syntax are violated: Of the poets, Virgil and Horace, the first is the most celebrated. Youth is the most important period of any in life.

9th.—Correct the following: "The protest laid quietly on the table." "I had decided to have gone to N. Y. to-day."

10th.—Put the following sentence in each of the four forms, viz.—declarative, imperative, interrogative and negative: "Have I not been examined in grammar to-day?"

*Geography*.—1st.—What is the axis of the earth? In which direction and in what time does the earth revolve on its axis?

2d.—What is longitude and what latitude? How is each reckoned and how represented on maps?

3rd.—What is the difference between an Empire and a Kingdom? Name two of each.

4th.—What is the difference between a Democracy and a Republic? What is a State and what a County?

5th.—Commencing at the source of the Mississippi River name the States in their order on the right bank to its mouth, and return naming the States on the opposite bank in regular order to its source.

6th.—What portions of land do the following straits separate: Messina, Otranto, Yenikale, Ormus, Malacca and Behrings?



7th.—Name in their order, commencing at the north, the countries of Europe bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

8th.—Name the five zones, bound each and tell their width and length in degrees.

9th.—Name the countries on the eastern coast of South America in their order, commencing at Cape Horn.

10th.—Sail from Newark to Nashville, name the directions sailed, and also the successive bodies of water passed over.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

I have pursued a different course this year in my examinations from that in former years. It was suggested that there might be classes and teachers who needed special attention—that visits to be really beneficial should be frequent and in some instances protracted, and I believe in several instances the benefits of this mode have been very perceptible. My visits, except in special cases, have not been as protracted as formerly, but much more frequent, so that I come in contact some days with eight or ten teachers, hearing a class in one recitation and then passing to another class.

During the Summer term I examined all the A classes in the Grammar Schools and compared carefully the different schools. In the Fall term I examined the Primary Schools, but did not in many instances conduct the exercises myself, wishing to see the school as it appeared in its every day dress. I gave no notice to teachers nor to the Commissioners of the respective schools, and I sincerely wish that Commissioners would visit their schools in the same way. If parents would also drop in occasionally, not waiting till the Superintendent comes around or for exhibition day, our pupils would be profited more than by having one or two grand gala days each year.

One objection to these grand days is that when that day is past, in whatever stage of the term that may be, there is in many instances a great relaxation in study and discipline for the remainder of the term.

While there has never been any special dress up for examination days, for I have generally conducted the exercises myself, so that no special lessons could be prepared, yet pupils have felt that the great occasion has past for the term, and now they will take it easy. This is not true, however, to so great an extent in the Grammar and High Schools as in the Primary, because in the A classes in the Grammar Schools the trial for the High School is to come. That is a constant stimulant to the A classes during the last year of their Grammar School course; the other classes are also to be yet, it may be, examined for promotion in their respective classes. But let such examination take place one month before the close of a term and the promotions be settled upon, and the pupils look upon any further attainments for that term as superfluous.

For these reasons I have rarely completed the examination of one school on the same day, and teachers have also learned to defer the examination of their classes for promotion to the last week of the term. Pupils in the Grammar and High Schools are now submitted to a written examination by the Principal once each term and sometimes monthly, and a record of these examinations preserved by the teacher. The practice is a good one, and I hope in the examinations of the papers, spelling may be taken into the account whether the subject be geography, grammar or arithmetic; for there are many who have studied grammar for years, that when writing their exercises forget entirely that spelling is a department of grammar.

I do not think that with so great a demand upon my time for supervisory and clerical labor, I can adopt any method of examination more beneficial to the schools than the one I am pursuing.

#### CLERICAL LABOR.

I hardly think the Board can be aware of the amount of clerical labor necessary for a clear exhibition of all the transactions of the Board. The Secretary is required by Charter to keep an account with each separate school, under the several heads of Salaries, Books, Fuel, Stoves, Insurance, Repairs, Rents,

Miscellaneous Supplies, &c. These bills come in a lump, and by comparison with orders and vouchers, the Secretary must dissect them and carry the items to their respective places. Orders are to be given to each school separately for all these things. Minutes of the Board are to be written out, and when approved recorded in some permanent form, a thousand or more drafts to be filled out, &c., &c. Besides this, I am required to be in my office two weeks at the commencement of each term to supply the schools with necessary working materials—which consumes six school weeks of the year, and in addition to this every Monday of each week, and yet a good many complain because I am not in my office more of the time.

Now I do not complain of any of these matters—all of my time belongs to the Board—but only offer it as an apology for not spending more time in the school room, which is to me the pleasantest part of my labor.

While on this subject, it is but justice to the teachers that I should allude to the vast amount of clerical work required of them, especially of the Principals. Under the new School Law a yearly report, from September to September, must be kept, showing the number of pupils enrolled, their average attendance, the number who have attended 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 months respectively, besides numerous other items of information.

By the City Charter they are required to report to the City Superintendent from January to January of each year, all the items contained in the State Report; but, one starting from January and the other from September, each must be kept entirely independent of the other.

This makes it necessary for many of our Principals to record the names of 1,000 children or more twice over, with the date of their entrance, the name, residence and occupation of their parents, the time and cause of their leaving, &c. Add to this the record of the attendance, scholarship and deportment of each pupil, and then collect, classify and arrange all these items for a condensed report, and you may form some idea of about half the clerical work of our Principals and teachers.

All these items of information are interesting and profitable ; but they consume time, and that teacher who is very punctilious about his six hours a day and five days in the week, can do but little in the educational department.

#### SALARIES.

During the last year the salaries of the teachers have been advanced about 25 per cent. in the aggregate, thus increasing the expenditures for the year about \$15,000. This act of justice had been delayed year after year, in consequence of the heavy burdens on the city caused by the war, until it became an act of charity if not of necessity. We have compared the salaries of the Superintendent and teachers of this city with those paid by nine-tenths of the cities about us, and find that others are receiving for the same service from 25 to 50 per cent. more than is paid here.

The majority of our teachers can hardly live on their present salaries. Will any one pretend to give any reason why teachers should not save a little each year as well as others? Will the community support them when broken down by sickness or old age? Will they make any provision for their widows and orphan children? Will they, as they do in Germany, grant them a retiring pension when they have taught a certain number of years? No, they must teach while health lasts, and then shirk for themselves.

If there is any class of citizens in our community that demands our sympathy, it is the class of worn out or sick school teachers. And yet they are as respectable, useful, and as willing to labor as any class of citizens. Did you ever think of it—there is no class of professional or even intellectual labor that people pay so small a price for as for educating their children? How many men there are in almost every community who pay cheerfully ten times as much for a man to take care of his horses, which may require two hours a day, as he is willing to pay to a man or woman for instructing his children. Besides, no man would risk his horse in the hands of an ignorant groomsmen—he would discharge him at once for incompetency ; but how many children



are put into the hands of incompetent teachers and retained there because it don't cost much ?

Again, there are many who complain that teachers are receiving large salaries for the amount of time devoted to their work, and yet who amongst us are preparing their sons for teachers ? Go to-day into our State or our City Normal School and ask for the young men who are being trained for the business of teaching. In our city for the last two or three years I think there has not been one ; some who are engaged in teaching have been members of the class for the purpose of completing their studies. There is throughout our State, at least, a great scarcity of male teachers, and so long as this great disparity exists between the salaries of teachers and salaries paid to young men in other departments of labor, demanding less talent and involving less responsibility, this scarcity will continue.

I have always sought to make the burden of taxation for the support of schools as light as possible upon our citizens, and shall continue to do so, but when I see many of our worthiest teachers, now at the meridian of life and some on the declining side, with nothing of this world's goods as a reward of their labors, and at the same time none coming up to fill the depleting ranks because it is not a "paying business," a sincere regard for the interests of the twenty thousand children in this city, over whom I have watched these many years with deep solicitude, compels me to recommend earnestly that such social and pecuniary encouragement be given to teachers as shall induce our best teachers of both sexes to remain at their post and shall present some attractions, besides the mere love of doing good, to those who are just entering upon the stage of active life, seeking employment.

These remarks are made in justification of the advance in salaries made last year, and not in anticipation of any further increase at present. I do not think any one has asked for that, or hardly thought of it, and it is to be hoped that they will never be obliged to petition for a subsistence, but that their employers will be the first to appreciate and the first to compensate the faithful teacher.

## TEACHERS' MONTHLY MEETINGS.

When the change in the school year was made by closing the last of June instead of continuing through July, the week formerly given to teachers for the purpose of holding a Teachers' Institute was to be included in the school term, and the regulations were amended requiring teachers to hold a monthly meeting for mutual improvement and for professional discussions on the subject of teaching.

The teachers have very cheerfully complied with this regulation, the attendance has been good and punctual and the exercises have been interesting and profitable. I think it a very excellent substitute for our former County Institutes. The Committees having the subject matter in charge have succeeded in making the exercises almost exclusively practical.

The young ladies have presented their views on the business of the school room in writing. The Essayists have not given their theory merely on the subject of school government and instruction, but have told us how they actually do the work and what has been their success. I think it has been found that no two persons can work by exactly the same rule, and I am gratified to know that we have so few mere copyists.

It is interesting and also profitable to discover the different methods adopted by different teachers and sometimes by the same teacher, in finding avenues to the varied classes and capacities of pupils. Some pupils are very quick of apprehension and some so dull that the patience of some teachers is exhausted too soon—just, we fear, as the object is about to be accomplished. Perhaps nothing in these monthly exercises is more encouraging to young teachers or impatient teachers, than the instances of marked success which have attended the most protracted efforts. The tendency of young teachers is to feel that when a pupil has been told how to do or how not to do certain things once, twice and at most three times, he has exceeded the utmost limits of forbearance or even hope, and is cast out as reprobate; the experience of older teachers, however, shows that patience and perseverance accomplish wonderful results.

The value of our system of marking for credits or discredits depends very much upon its uniformity. In the summing up of the year's work and in the awarding of Testimonials, great injustice may be done in the comparison if each teacher has a different standard of excellence. This subject opens up a wide field for discussion. One has one standard for a *good*, an *excellent* or a *perfect* lesson, and another teacher perhaps a more or less rigid one; some teachers would mark deportment at 90 per cent., while others would regard 75 per cent. a high estimate for such conduct and others even would call it perfect or 100 per cent.

Now, the community judge of the success of a teacher or of a school by these records, while they differ as widely as in the cases I have supposed, and yet each teacher has marked according to his best judgment, or rather, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that in many, if not in most instances, in accordance with that judgment which he thinks other teachers place upon the same or similar conduct or scholarship. Human nature, and I think the nature of some teachers, is such that if one school should present a disproportionate number of pupils for Testimonials the idea would be very likely to be entertained, if not expressed, that those teachers had not marked very closely.

This subject has been discussed again and again in order to unify the records of the different schools on the subjects of attendance, punctuality, scholarship and deportment, and an approximation towards it has been attained, but perfect uniformity will never be secured, consequently perfect justice between school and school will never be done. These are some of the topics that have engaged the attention of the teachers on these occasions and some of the advantages derived.

#### SPELLING.

He who will devise some system that shall make good spellers of our pupils may be regarded as a benefactor of his race. An inspection of the examination papers of our pupils would present the deficiencies in this branch of study in a glaring light. More time and attention have been devoted to this subject than

formerly, and yet no teacher, I believe, is satisfied with the results obtained; parents also complain that their children do not learn to spell, especially in ordinary composition. They do very well in most of the schools with a column of words in a spelling book when given out as a lesson—they will spell correctly page after page, but in using those same words in composition or epistolary writing, one would think the thoughts were expressed in a foreign language.

This has led me to believe that words taken thus disconnectedly, conveying, rarely, any idea to the pupil, make no permanent impression upon the mind, and when pupils wish to express their thoughts they use words which they have heard used in conversation, giving them an orthography corresponding somewhat to their ideas of what sounds such letters ought to produce, without the least idea that they are using the same words they have been practising on for years in the spelling book.

Besides, it has been a question with me whether there is not a great amount of time lost by the use of the spelling book. Many of our pupils have spent six or eight years in a spelling book and have not yet reached the end, and if requested to select from the columns of their speller the words in common use, such words would be the exceptions rather than the rule. It may be that the discipline of the memory thus acquired is some compensation for the time thus spent; but may not equal or greater benefit be derived by studying words in sentences which express thought and thus convey to the mind of the pupil some meaning of the words used? With the aid that teachers ought to give to the young pupil, is not this the best way of learning the use of words or their practical definitions?

In order to test these views I have requested the teachers to dispense with the spelling book for the present and use the reading books for this purpose. Commencing with the Primary classes, on the black board or on their reading cards, and allow no class to pass to a new lesson until every important word in the old lesson can be spelled correctly—and the small words in a sentence are frequently as important as the large ones. My



advice would be to do the same with all classes from the Primary to the High School. If an advanced reading class expects to be called upon at the close of the reading to spell the words of their lesson, they will be quite likely to observe carefully each word. If this shall be the result, will not the perceptive faculties be thus developed and this habit of observation—the most fruitful source of knowledge—be likely to prove a blessing through life? The great question with teachers is, how shall we best cultivate the habits of attention or careful observation of matters occurring in air, earth and sea? A year's trial will best test the theory.

#### · EVENING SCHOOLS.

It will be seen by the statistical report of the Evening Schools that the attendance is not what it ought to be, nor what we ought to expect from a community where there are so many clerks and apprentices who might be greatly benefited by these schools. The schools opened the second week in September and the attendance was pretty good until Thanksgiving; after that the attendance fell off fifty per cent. Of all who enter during the term of four months not one half attend two months and that very irregularly, so irregularly that very little advantage can be derived from the school. At the same time there are a few in each school who are quite constant in their attendance and make good improvement. It is a pleasure to teach them.

If there could be a sifting out I believe we should receive and retain more of this latter class. The time of admission should be limited, and let it be understood that none will be received after that time, and that if a pupil is absent so many evenings he must forfeit his place that those may come who desire to learn and those only. A great many attend merely to get in out of the storm and cold, and if there is a fire, a procession, a political meeting, or even a good night for skating or coasting, they are absent. Teachers can awaken very little interest where pupils cannot be classified at all. It seems that more good should be accomplished with the amount of money expended.

A German Evening School was opened in October and continued about three months with pretty good results, though the number became very much diminished before the term closed. The distance many of them had to come was very great, and was the probable cause of many dropping off. Those who remained made fine progress in acquiring the English language. They were very orderly, attentive, earnest at their work. None came merely to while away an evening.

To obviate these long distances and the better to accommodate this large class of our population, I would recommend that one or two additional schools of this character be opened next winter in different parts of the city.

There are quite a number of colored young men engaged in some employment during the day who would gladly enjoy the benefits of an evening school. I was applied to last fall to permit them to meet in the school house in Fair street and to appoint them a teacher. I told the applicants if they would get the names of twenty-five young men who would attend and hand the list to me, I would present it to the Board and ask them to authorize a school to be organized. They delayed to present their request until November, and as the Evening Schools would continue only about one month longer I did not think it wise to open the school then. In conversation with the Committee on that matter, they agreed to recommend that such a school be opened for this class of citizens next fall.

#### PROMOTIONS.

There is much embarrassment in regard to promotions from one grade of school to another and from one class to another, except at the commencement of the year. We have nominally three terms, at each of which there are numerous applicants for admission to the Grammar and Primary Schools. Our accommodations in most of the wards are limited, so that some are necessarily excluded at the commencement, with a promise of a seat when one shall be vacant or at the next term. When that favored time arrives the class for which the pupil was qualified

has made considerable progress, and unless there is a lower class which the child can enter, the higher class must be kept in the drag or the pupil must again be rejected.

I fear that injustice is done to the great majority of the class by these admissions, and our pupils do not make the progress during the year they ought to make and would otherwise make. In the Primary Schools, whole classes expect to be admitted each term, and the teachers know not what to do with them; they are not able to multiply the number of classes, and they mix them in as best they can.

Our schools never will make very rapid progress until all promotions and accessions are limited to the commencement of the year, except in cases where pupils are qualified to take equal rank with their classmates. When we have room to admit all children over six years old at the commencement of the school year, it will be no great hardship for those who may arrive at that age during the year, to wait till the year comes around and permit the schools to go through the year unmolested. All parties would be gainers by such a practice.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

With the constantly increasing number of pupils and the great advance in the price of school books, this item of expenditure may seem large, and it is, compared with the cost of books six years previous to the last; yet, the cost per pupil, on the average number, does not, this year, exceed one dollar.

In order to preserve, for the longest possible period, our school books, we need more cordial coöperation from the parents and guardians of the pupils. The teachers are authorized to require payment from pupils for books *lost* or carelessly or willfully destroyed, but very few comply with this demand without grumbling. I regard it as *just*, and even charitable, and hope this rule will be rigidly and impartially enforced.

There are many books which disappear very strangely. At the commencement of each term a class is supplied with books; at the close of the term many of the books may be badly worn

and some entirely useless, but none should be missing. The teacher should be able to account for every book entrusted to his or her care, and should know, if any are missing, where they are—to what pupil they belonged. To know this the teacher should see, every two weeks at the longest, that the pupils have the same books that were given to them and that they are in good condition, and every lost book should be returned or accounted for before the delinquent pupil proceeds any further.

With all the care teachers and pupils can bestow we shall use very many books—many more than we should, however, if we had books better made and if there were fewer “*Revised Editions.*”

I have not the least doubt that if five per cent. were added to the present cost of binding there might be from 25 to 50 per cent. saved on the item of books. The leaves will drop from some of the books almost before you can get them into the school house. Purchasers have it in their power to remedy this evil and publishers should be made to feel their influence. Let us purchase of no house that does not furnish well bound books—let all large purchasers do the same and the evil will be cured. Perhaps the fault lies with purchasers who are always looking for cheap books—some “penny wise and pound foolish” ones.

Such economy as this can thus be demonstrated: One class may be furnished with books which will cost as they come from the publishers one dollar each; another class may be furnished with the same kind of books at an additional cost of 5 cents on each copy for binding, and the latter set of books will last, with the same usage, at least twice as long as the former. We can prove this in any number of instances. Such waste should not be tolerated.

Another great annoyance as well as extra expense is the frequent revisions of school books. We may need, for instance, two or three thousand copies of a certain class-book—and some cities a larger number, and just as they are well introduced there comes out a *revised edition* so materially changed that it cannot be used in connection with the previous edition, and therefore a new set



of books must be bought. It may be "sport" for authors and publishers, but it is pretty hard on the consumer. The remedy for this is to buy books that are well made and that will not probably need a revision in less than three years, and pay for them a price that will allow both parties to live and thrive.

Writing Books.—We have no complaint to make with Copy Books. The system adopted two years since gives entire satisfaction and at a very moderate cost. In most of our classes the copy books are kept with great care and neatness, and the results are highly creditable to the system, the teacher and the pupils. We wish the Board when visiting the schools would look at the penmanship.

#### TIME REPORT.

The time lost by absence with the permission of Commissioners, not caused by sickness, amounts to 76 days. Last year it amounted to 120 days. Eighty teachers not absent during the year.

The time lost without permission, not caused by sickness, amounts to 64 days. This is the most mysterious item in the Time Report; that teachers, not sick, should thus absent themselves when permission from Commissioners is so easily obtained. Last year this time amounted to only 35 days.

The time lost from tardiness amounts to 54 days—last year to 67 days. The number of *times* of tardiness is 2,117—about 900 of these belong to the teachers in the High School and Colored School—450 in the Colored School to two teachers and 425 to eight teachers in the High School. I must give credit to the Primary School teachers, for of 64 teachers and substitutes in the primary grade only 356 tardy marks belong to them. Excepting the Colored School, the higher the grade the more tardiness we find. We hope to see this reversed.

The entire time lost to the schools, irrespective of sickness, is 28 days less than was lost last year.

## DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS PUPILS, AND TESTIMONIALS.

The 71st Rule of the Board relating to Certificates of Merit has been erased or materially altered, and the following substituted in its place :

“Records of the Attendance, Scholarship and Deportment of each pupil shall be kept in all the Public Schools in a manner prescribed by the City Superintendent, which shall be uniform in all schools of the same grade.

“At the close of each school term the names of all pupils in the High and Grammar Schools, whose average record of attendance, scholarship and deportment shall be in each 95 per cent. and over, shall be published in *two* of the daily newspapers of this city as Distinguished pupils, and those who shall have received between 90 and 95 per cent. shall be published in the same papers as Meritorious pupils.

“The names of Pupils in the Primary Schools who shall attain an average of 90 per cent. in each of the above, shall be publickly announced before the school by the respective Commissioners at the close of each term.

“At the close of each school year, all pupils in the High and Grammar Schools who have not been *voluntarily* tardy, nor have been absent more than *ten days during the year*, and that on account of personal sickness or sickness or death in the family of which the pupil is a member, and whose record shall show an average of 95 per cent. in each for the year, shall receive Testimonials for Distinguished Merit.

“Pupils transferred from one school to another during the year, will take with them a certificate of their record from the school they leave.

“In estimating Attendance, no absence or tardiness—*except from sickness*—will be excused.”

## DEPORTMENT CARDS, ETC.

The Scholarship of each pupil shall be marked on his card on the following basis :

Twenty is the highest number of credit marks a pupil can receive in one day, either in scholarship or deportment, and one hundred the highest for one week ; and this can only occur when the pupil has been present and perfect each day.

The number sent home upon the card shall show—not the per

cent. for the week—but the actual number of credit marks received for the days present. The card should show also the number of days absent and the times tardy, and whether on account of sickness or otherwise.

PER CENT. FOR EACH QUARTER OR THE YEAR.

The sum of all the merit marks for the quarter or term, in either scholarship, deportment or attendance, divided by the number of days in the term, will give the average number of merit marks for each day, which if it be 20 is 100 per cent.; if 19 it is 95 per cent.; if 18 it is 90 per cent.; if less than 90 in either of the three, the pupil has not attained to the rank of Meritorious.

In estimating per centage for the term, the names of all pupils who have been absent or tardy except from sickness, or sick more than ten per cent. of the whole term, are to be rejected. When sick not to exceed ten per cent. of any term or year, the total number of merits divided by the number of days present will give the average per day as above—if the quotient is 19 or more, the pupil belongs to the list of Distinguished; if the quotient is 18 and less than 19, the pupil belongs to the list of Meritorious pupils.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. SEARS,

*City Superintendent of Public Schools.*

NEWARK, January, 1868.

## Names of Members of the Board of Education

FOR 1867 AND 1868, WITH THE YEARS DURING WHICH THEY HAVE  
RESPECTIVELY SERVED.

—:0:—

FRED. W. RICORD	.....1853-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12	4-5-6-7-8
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD	.....1860-1-2	4-5-6-7-8
ABRAHAM COLES	.....1860-1-2-3	7-8
ANTHONY BRILL	.....1862-3	7-8
SAMUEL A. FARRAND	.....1863-4-5-6-7-8	
JAMES L. GURNEY	.....1864-5-6-7	
M. BRUNO CLINCHARD	.....1864-5-6-7	
WILLIAM H. AGNEW	.....1864-5-6-7	
CHARLES L. JONES	.....1865-6-7-8	
MATTHEW MURPHY	.....1865-6-7-8	
JOB CHANDLER	.....1865-6-7-8	
JOHN H. KASE, (R)	.....1865-6-7	
CALEB S. TITSWORTH	.....1866-7	
ALEX. T. COMPTON	.....1866-7-8	
WILLIAM BELLAMY	.....1866-7	
CHARLES CAMPBELL	.....1866-7	
CHARLES A. GROSSMAN	.....1866-7-8	
ORSON WILSON†	.....1866-7	
DANIEL DODD	.....1866-7-8	
BENJAMIN L. DODD*	.....1866-7	
ENOS H. BUNTING	.....1866-7-8	
JABEZ ELVERSON	.....1867-8	
FREDERICK MEEKER	.....1867-8	
ELIHU B. EARL	.....1867-8	
EDWARD BETAILLE, (R)	.....1867	
JACOB BUNGELE, (R)	.....1867	
JOHN R. WEEKS†	.....1868	
AUGUSTUS L. WILCOX	.....1868	
L. SPENCER GOBLE	.....1868	



GEORGE F. HUNT.....	1868
JAMES FRIEL.....	1868
JOHN W. SMITH.....	1868
EDWIN H. DAWSON.....	1868
NOBLE C. BRISTOL.....	1868
WILLIAM T. RAE†.....	1868
FRANCIS M. TICHENOR....	1868
GOTTFRIED LINDAUER, (R).....	1868

## PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD.

STEPHEN CONGAR.....	1851-2-3-4
SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON....	1855-6-7-8-9-'60-1-2
THOMAS W. DAWSON.....	1863-4-5
WILLIAM K. McDONALD.....	1866
FREDERICK W. RICORD.....	1867-8

## SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.....	1851-2-3
FREDERICK W. RICORD.....	1854-5-6-7-8-9-'60
GEORGE B. SEARS.....	1860-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8

## CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

STEPHEN CONGAR, (R).....	1853-4-5-6-7-8-9
GEORGE B. SEARS.....	1859-'60-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8

(R) Resigned during the year.

† Appointed by Council.

\* Died during the year.

# Members of the Board of Education

OF THE

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.

1868.

FREDERICK W. RICORD, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. SEARS, SECRETARY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Wards.	Names of Members.	Residences.	Places of Business
1	{ DANIEL DODD, WM A. WHITEHEAD,	43 Washington st. 5 Lombardy st.	313 Broad st. Jersey City.
2	{ JOHN R. WEEKS, FRED. W. RICORD,	333 High st. 16 Rankin Place,	261 Broad st. 115 Market st.
3	{ S. A. FARRAND, A. L. WILCOX,	75 Court st. 348 Plane st.	New York. 161 Market st.
4	{ ABR'M COLES, L. SPENCER GOBLE,	172 Market st. 32 Clinton st.	172 Market st. 299 Broad st.
5	{ E. H. BUNTING, A. T. COMPTON,	19 Ferry st. 22 Lafayette st.	19 Ferry st. 311 Broad st.
6	{ JABEZ ELVERSON, GEO. F. HUNT,	38 Wallace st. 38 Wickliffe st.	38 Wallace st. New York.
7	{ MATTHEW MURPHY, JAMES FRIEL,	162 Warren st. 41 Hedges alley.	162 Warren st. 41 Hedges alley.
8	{ FREDERICK MEEKER, JOHN W. SMITH,	45 Mt. Pleasant av. 85 Belleville av.	45 Mt. Pleas't av. 85 Belleville av.
9	{ CHAS. L. JONES, EDWIN H. DAWSON,	64 Walnut st. 124 Orchard st.	119 Market st. Cor. Bank & Silk.
10	{ ELIHU B. EARL, NOBLE C. BRISTOL,	M'Whorter n. Chestn't 37 Nichols st.	99 Chestnut st. Stephens' wharf.
11	{ WM. T. RAE, JOB CHANDLER,	Roseville. Roseville.	230 Broad st. 196 Broad st.
12	{ ANTHONY BRILL, F. M. TICHENOR,	221 Point Lane. 650 Ferry st.	221 Point Lane. 314 Broad st.
13	{ GOTTFRIED LINDAUER, CHAS. A. GROSSMAN,	206 Court st. 164 Court st.	206 Court st. 8½ Green st.

## Standing Committees of the Board.

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FINANCE.—Chandler, Weeks, Bunting, Rae, Hunt.

ACCOUNTS.—Jones, Goble, Wilcox.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—Dodd, Coles, Jones, Earl, Friel.

HEATING AND CLEANING.—Brill, Earl, Elverson.

TEACHERS.—Whitehead, Farrand, Brill, Compton, Goble.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Coles, Grossman, Hunt, Bristol, Wilcox.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Compton, Dawson, Lindauier, Smith, Rae.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Grossman, Tichenor, Friel.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Meeker, Whitehead, Smith.

COLORED SCHOOLS.—Elverson, Dawson, Bristol.

SUPPLIES.—Murphy, Chandler, Weeks.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND FURNITURE.—Farrand, Murphy, Dodd.

PRINTING.—Bunting, Lindauier, Tichenor.

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## COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

### ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Aldermen James M. Paterson, Wm. A. Smith, Wm. C. Huntington.

## Manual of Instruction

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF NEWARK, N. J., 1867.

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By order of the Board of Education, the course of studies in the Public Schools shall be as follows :

### PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

#### CLASS C.

Wilson's School Charts ; Parker & Watson's Primer ; Exercises on Numeral Frames ; Writing on Slates and the Black Board ; Lessons on Common Things.

#### CLASS B.

Spelling and Reading ; Parker & Watson's First Reader ; Sanders' Union Reader, No. 1 ; Arithmetical Tables and Mental Arithmetic ; Writing, as in Class C ; Object Lessons, continued.

#### CLASS A.

Price's Spelling Book ; Parker & Watson's Second Reader ; Sanders' Union Reader, No. 2 ; Felter's Introduction to Arithmetic ; Writing and Object Lessons, as before.

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### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

#### CLASS C.

Price's Speller ; Parker & Watson's Second Reader ; Sanders' Union Reader, No. 2 ; Felter's Introduction to Arithmetic ; Colburn's Mental Arithmetic ; Monteith's Introduction ; Writing on Slates ; Exercises on Slates and Black Board in Drawing Geometrical figures ; Singing from the Song Garden ; Lessons on Objects and Common Things.



## CLASS B.

Spelling continued ; Parker & Watson's Third Reader ; Sanders' Union Reader, No. 3 ; Brown's First Lines of Grammar through Etymology ; Felter's Arithmetical Analysis, No. 1 ; Mental Arithmetic continued ; Monteith's Introduction completed ; Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Writing Books ; Drawing and Sketching Outline Maps on Slates and Black Board ; Song Garden.

## CLASS A.

Spelling continued ; McElligott's Analyzer ; Parker & Watson's Fourth Reader ; Sanders' Union Reader, No. 4 ; History of the United States ; Felter's Commercial Arithmetic ; Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic ; Brown's Institutes through Etymology and Syntax ; Monteith's Manual or McNally's Geography with the drawing of complete Maps on the Black Board ; Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Writing Books ; Declamation and Composition in the male, and Composition in the female department each week.

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## HIGH SCHOOL.

## CLASS D.

Greenleaf's National Arithmetic from Ratio ; Parsing, with Rules and Notes of Brown's Grammar ; Physical Geography ; Reading, Spelling, Writing, Singing, Declamation and Composition through the Course.

## CLASS C.

Grammar and Arithmetic completed ; Andrew's Latin Grammar and Reader ; Natural Philosophy ; Davies' Elementary Algebra to Quadratic Equations and Book-keeping.

## CLASS B.

Willard's Universal History ; Elementary Algebra completed ; Davies' Legendre, first two books ; Mattison's High School Astronomy ; Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Reader and Cæsar ; Greek Grammar or Reader—an optional study with pupils.

## CLASS A.

Quackenboss' Rhetoric; Algebra through Geometrical Progression; Davies' Legendre, from the Third to the Seventh Book, inclusive; Virgil, first six books; Greek—Xenophon's Anabasis.

In the female department of the High School, Physiology will be substituted in the place of Greek. In other respects the studies are the same.

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## NORMAL SCHOOL.

For admission to the Normal School, applicants will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in all the branches of study necessary to enter the D Class, and to sign a written declaration of their intention to teach in the schools of this city.

The Normal School shall be divided into four classes, which shall be designated by the letters A, B, C, D. The following studies shall be pursued in the classes respectively:

## CLASS D.

Spelling and Reading, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic and Mental Algebra.

## CLASS C.

Spelling, Reading and Analysis of Words; Physical and Descriptive Geography; Grammar, Algebra—Equations to the Second degree, and Arithmetic.

## CLASS B.

Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra through Equations of the Second degree, Geometry, (first four Books) and Rhetoric.

## CLASS A.

Mental and Moral Science, Geometry, (5th, 6th, and 7th Books) English Grammar, Reading and Spelling.

Lectures on the theory and practice of teaching and on discipline in schools, shall be given before all classes.

All the exercises, except in Moral and Mental Science, Algebra and Geometry, shall be conducted philosophically, with direct reference to teaching.

In addition to the foregoing, each pupil will be required to present a written composition once every four weeks; a class exercise shall be conducted by a pupil each week in the presence of the class and the teachers thereof.

The annual examination for promotion or graduation of the classes in the Normal School shall take place during the month of June under the direction of the Committee on Teachers and City Superintendent.

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### COLORED SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Colored Schools will use the same text-books as the Primary and Grammar Schools, and the course of study shall be such as the acquisitions of the pupils demand.

## Catalogue of School Books and Stationery

FURNISHED TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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### *Readers.*

Parker & Watson's 1st Reader,  
 " " 2d "  
 " " 3d "  
 " " 4th "  
 " " Primer.  
 Price's Primer,  
 Sander's Union Reader No. 1,  
 " " " 2,  
 " " " 3,  
 " " " 4.

### *Arithmetic.*

Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic,  
 Felter's Primary Arithmetic,  
 " " Arithmetical Analysis No. 1,  
 Felter's Commercial Arithmetic,  
 Greenleaf's National.

### *Orthography.*

Price's National Speller,  
 McElligott's Young Analyzer,  
 Wilson's School Charts.

### *Algebra and Geometry.*

Davies Element's,  
 " Bourdon,  
 Davis' Legendre.

### *Grammar.*

Brown's First Lines,  
 " Institutes.

### *History.*

Lossing's U. S. History,  
 Willard's Universal History.

### *Geography.*

Monteith's Introduction,  
 " New Manual,  
 McNally's Geography,  
 Fitch's Physical Geography,  
 Perce's Magnetic Globes.

### *Astronomy.*

Mattison's High School.

### *Elocution.*

Sargent's Standard Speaker,  
 Lovell's U. S. Speaker,  
 " Young Speaker.

### *Philosophy.*

Quackenboss' Natural Philosophy,  
 Well's Science of Common Things.



*Greek.*

Xenophon's Anabasis,  
Greek Grammer.

*Latin.*

Andrew's Latin Lessons.  
" " Reader,  
" " Caesar,  
Cicero's Orations,  
Hanson's Virgil,  
Andrew's & Stoddard's Grammar,  
Anthon's Latin Dictionary.

*Stationery.*

Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Writing  
Books,  
Potter & Hammond's Book-keeping,  
Plain Writing Books,  
Ink,  
Pens,  
Penholders,  
Chalk Crayons,  
Slate Pencils,  
Slates,  
Ink Wells,  
Numeral Frames,  
Foolscap Paper,  
Roll Book,  
Register,  
Weekly Record.

*Miscellaneous.*

Wayland's Moral Science,  
Brookfield's First Composition,  
Quackenboss' Rhetoric,  
Webster's Quarto Dictionary,  
Gray's Botany,  
Upham's Intellectual Philosophy,  
Song Garden No. 2,  
Sheppard's Constitutional Text  
Book.

## Order of Exercises

IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF NEWARK.

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ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1864.

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The Public Schools of the City of Newark shall be opened and closed at the times specified in the Regulations of the Board of Education.

The daily morning session of all the Public Schools which assemble during the day shall be commenced with the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment. At the discretion of the Principal of each school, the invocation of the Divine blessing, and exercise in vocal music, may take place at the opening and closing of the school; and whenever religious services thus take place, it is recommended that the Lord's Prayer be a part thereof; and such exercises shall occupy no more than fifteen minutes.

No pupil in any Primary School or in the "C" class in Grammar Schools shall be required to learn *any* lesson out of school, and no pupil in the High School or in the "A" and "B" classes in the Grammar Schools shall be required to learn more than one lesson each day out of school hours, nor shall any pupil be allowed to take from any school building any books, slates, maps, etc., except such as may be necessary for the purpose before mentioned.

A table of the daily exercises of the several classes in each of the Public Schools, and the time allotted to each exercise, arranged in conformity to the Manual of Instruction, shall be prepared by the Principal of each school, in concurrence with the City Superintendent of Public Schools, and shall be strictly observed by the teachers.

In order to avoid unnecessary wear, occasioned by transportation, no lesson should be learned out of school that requires the use of a slate or McNally's large Geography and Atlas.

## Public Schools in the City of Newark.

THEIR LOCATION, THE NAMES OF THEIR TEACHERS, THE NUMBER OF PUPILS  
ON THE ROLL, AND THE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE IN EACH SCHOOL,  
AND THE COST OF EACH SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1867, ETC.

### HIGH SCHOOL.

The Public High School is located in the High School Building, corner of Washington and Linden streets. The building was erected in the years 1853—4, and the school was opened January 7, 1855. During the period of twelve years, which has elapsed since the opening of the High School, the number of pupils admitted has been as follows :

Pupils in the Male Department.....	1,219
Pupils in the Female Department.....	1,306
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Total number of Pupils.....	2,525

JOHN DUNLAP, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

#### NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—James M. Quinlan, A. B., Vice Principal; A. Baxter Merwin, A. B., First Assistant; J. Knox Dunlap and Charles P. Ring, Second Assistants.

*Female Department.*—Dora W. Waters, Vice Principal; Abby A. E. Taylor, First Assistant; Sarah E. Priest, Second Assistant; Emma Hopper and Elizabeth A. Delano, Third Assistants.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

<i>Male Department.</i> —Pupils previously admitted, attending school at the commencement of the January term, 1867.....	101
Admitted during the year.....	85
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Total in Male Department.....	186

*Female Department.*—Pupils previously admitted, attending  
 school at the commencement of the January term, 1867.....184  
 Admitted during the year..... 87

Total in Female Department.....271  
 Number of pupils on the roll, November, 1867.....333  
 Average number on the roll during the year.....290  
 Average daily attendance. . . . .258

#### ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers ..... \$8,349 49  
 School Books..... 687 61  
 Janitor..... 292 50  
 Fuel, insurance, cleaning and incidentals..... 922 24

Total..... \$10,251 84  
 Average number of pupils 290 cost per pupil, \$35.48

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### NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school is held on Saturdays, in the High School Building,  
 and is designed for the improvement and education of teachers.

JOHN DUNLAP, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

#### NAMES OF TEACHERS.

James M. Quinlan, A. B., Vice-Principal; Augustus Scarlett, Dora  
 W. Waters, and William N. Barringer, Assistants.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....73  
 Average weekly attendance.....62

#### ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....\$450 00  
 School Books..... 32 82  
 Fuel and incidentals..... 150 00

Total .....\$632 82  
 Annual cost of each pupil, \$8.67.

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### FIRST WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Located in the Public School House in State street, First Ward,  
 Building erected in 1846-7.



## WILLIAM A. BRECKENRIDGE, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—Esther J. Crosby, Vice Principal; M. M. Sayre, First Assistant; Gertrude E. Ryer, Second Assistant.

*Female Department.*—Mary O. Williams, Vice Principal; Emma Myer, First Assistant; C. M. Hood, Second Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....301  
Average daily attendance ... ..280

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers..... \$4,456 15  
School Books..... 312 15  
Stoves, fuel, insurance, cleaning and incidentals..... 590 42

Total.....\$5,358 72  
Annual cost of each pupil, \$17 85.

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## SECOND WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House in Market street, Second Ward. Building erected in 1847.

## WILLIAM KEAN, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—Alanson Leake, First Assistant; Eunice A. McLeod, Second Assistant.

*Female Department.*—Sarah K. Winans, Principal; Maria E. Morgan, First Assistant; Elizabeth A. Quinlan, Second Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....293  
Average daily attendance.....262

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....\$4,358 40  
School Books..... 266 51  
Stoves, fuel, insurance and incidentals..... 387 36

Total.....\$5,012 27  
Annual cost of each pupil, \$17 11.

## THIRD WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House between Court and Hill streets, Third Ward. Building erected in 1843-4.

SAMUEL W. CLARK, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—Martha A. Lee, Vice Principal; Emma L. Taylor, First Assistant; Emma J. Smith, Second Assistant.

*Female Department.*—Mary E. Stone, Vice Principal; E. Louisa Price, First Assistant; Eliza A. Brookfield, Second Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year..... 265  
Average daily attendance.....236

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....\$4,368 15  
School Books..... 273 10  
Stoves, fuel, insurance and incidentals..... 356 67

Total.....\$4,997 92  
Annual cost of each pupil, \$18 86.

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## FOURTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House in Commerce street, 4th Ward. Building erected in 1846-7.

JOSEPH A. HALLOCK, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—Alice M. Law, Vice Principal; Mary A. Campbell, 1st Assistant; H. Adelia Tupman, 2d Assistant.

*Female Department.*—Phebe Hancock, Vice Principal; Emma Hill, 1st Assistant; Harveyetta Mitchell, 2d Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year .....282  
Average daily attendance.....251

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....\$4,442 75  
School Books..... 388 74  
Stoves, fuel, insurance and incidentals..... 464 13

Total.....\$5,295 62  
Annual cost of each pupil, \$18 78.

## FIFTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House, corner of Lafayette and North Prospect streets, Fifth Ward. Building erected in 1848-9.

JOSEPH CLARK, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—Malona P. Wright, Vice Principal; Mary A. Lawrence, 1st Assistant; Jennie Morehouse, 2d Assistant.

*Female Department.*—Annie E. Foster, Vice Principal; Anna Drawbridge, 1st Assistant; Althena Hart, 2d Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....305  
Average daily attendance.....272

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$4,411 66
School Books.....	454 32
Stoves, fuel, insurance and incidentals.....	635 87
Total.....	\$5,501 85

Annual cost of each pupil, \$18 05.

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## SIXTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House, corner of Broome and Marshall streets, Thirteenth Ward. Building erected in 1851.

JOSEPH E. HAYNES, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—M. Eliza Sears, Vice Principal; Phebe J. Hennion, 1st Assistant; Maria L. Spinning, 2d Assistant.

*Female Department.*—Sarah W. Corwithe, Vice Principal; Clara M. Foster, 1st Assistant; Clara S. Goodman, 2d Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....294  
Average daily attendance.....260

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers .....	\$4,459 61
School Books.....	264 68
Stoves, fuel, cleaning, insurance and incidentals.....	494 02
Total.....	\$5,218 31
Annual cost of each pupil, \$17 75.	

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## SEVENTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House, corner of Wickliffe and Cabinet streets, Seventh Ward. Building erected in 1848-9.

GEORGE O. F. TAYLOR, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—Elizabeth H. Burr, Vice Principal; Dora C. Denman, 1st Assistant; Henrietta Smith, 2d Assistant.

*Female Department.*—Hattie N. Grimes, Vice Principal; Josie E. Thorp, 1st Assistant; Elsie C. Kitchell, 2d Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	237
Average daily attendance .....	211

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$4,442 00
School Books.....	275 01
Stoves, fuel, insurance and incidentals.....	520 32
Total.....	\$5,237 33
Annual cost of each pupil, \$22 20.	

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## EIGHTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House, corner of Crane and Webster streets, Eighth Ward. Building erected in 1855-6.

FRANCIS N. TORREY, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—Mary E. Mather, Vice Principal; Henrietta L. Thompson, First Assistant; Georgia A. Hutchings, Second Assistant.



*Female Department.*—Helen R. Bonnel, Vice Principal; Ida Smith, First Assistant; Rachel A. Swan, Second Assistant.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....296  
Average daily attendance.....262

#### ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....\$4,471 75  
School Books..... 416 86  
Stoves, fuel, insurance and incidentals .. 668 05

Total.....\$5,556 66  
Annual cost of each pupil, \$18 77.

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### NINTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House in Chestnut street, Ninth Ward. Building erected in 1859-60, and opened for the admission of pupils, September 24, 1860.

WILLIAM N. BARRINGER, PRINCIPAL.

#### NAMES OF TEACHERS.

*Male Department.*—Joseph F. Andrews, Vice Principal; Louise M. Mundy, First Assistant; Anna F. Reeves and Emma J. Shirreff, Second Assistants.

*Female Department.*—Mary A. Hennion, Vice Principal; Jeannette Colwell, First Assistant; Cornelia P. Green and Augusta M. Rockwell, Second Assistants.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll.....453  
Average daily attendance.....403

#### ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....\$5,609 50  
School Books.. 576 59  
Stoves, fuel, insurance and incidentals..... 1,027 66

Total.....\$7,213 75  
Annual cost of each pupil, \$15 93.

## ELEVENTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Eleventh Ward, on Roseville Avenue. The Intermediate School, formerly held on the second floor of this building, was changed into a Grammar School, October 1st, 1863. The boys and girls study and recite together.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Augustus Scarlett, Principal; Cordelia S. Crane, Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....81  
Average daily attendance....72

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$2,046 00
School Books.....	113 91
Stoves, fuel, insurance and incidentals.....	234 50
Total.....	\$2,394 41

Annual cost of each pupil, \$29.56.

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## TWELFTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Public School House, corner of Market and Mott streets, Twelfth Ward. Building erected in 1855-6, and opened for the admission of pupils, May 4th, 1857. The Male and Female Departments were united September 1st, 1862, and placed under the charge of one male Principal.

## WILLIAM JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Elizabeth Petty, Vice-Principal; Harriet W. Mullison, First Assistant; Anna E. Harrison, Second Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....138  
Average daily attendance.....120

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$3,041 00
School Books.....	176 15
Fuel, insurance, cleaning, &c.....	520 99
Total.....	\$3,738 14

Annual cost of each pupil, \$27.09.

## TEACHERS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Teacher of Vocal Music in the High School, and 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th 11th and 12th Wards Grammar Schools, Ferdinand I. Ilsley.

Teacher of Vocal Music in 1st and 8th Wards Grammar Schools, Francis L. Ilsley.

Colored School, John H. O'Fake.

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## FIRST WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL..

This school is located in the Washington School House, corner of Orange and North Essex streets, First Ward. Building erected in 1820, by subscription, and held by trustees, incorporated under the laws of this State. The building is of stone, two stories high, and has two school-rooms, but no class rooms.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Caroline Irwin, Principal; Harriet W. Moores, First Assistant; Lottie G. Irwin, Second Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	185
Average daily attendance .....	163

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,150 00
School Books.....	29 11
Rent.....	125 00
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	166 84
Total.....	\$,1470 95

Annual cost of each pupil, \$7.95.

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## SECOND WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Market street School House, near Harrison street, Second Ward. Building erected in 1804, by subscription, and held by trustees incorporated under the laws of this State. The building is of stone, two stories in height, and has two convenient school-rooms, but no class-rooms.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Anna E. Woodruff, Principal; Sarah E. Queman, First Assistant; Rosa L. Thompson, Second Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	232
Average daily attendance.....	209

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.. .....	\$1,100 00
School Books.....	31 05
Rent.....	380 00
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	247 49

Total.....\$1,758 54

Annual cost of each pupil, \$7 58.

—O—

## THIRD WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located on the corner of Nevada and Court streets, Third Ward. There are four school-rooms—in an upper story—but there are no arrangements for playgrounds or water. This is only a temporary arrangement.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Abby A. Baldwin, Vice-Principal; Mary Kirkpatrick, First Assistant; Mary E. Moorhouse and Emma R. Stoddard, Second Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	279
Average daily attendance.....	245

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,349 23
School Books.....	44 87
Rent.....	356 25
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	400 97

Total.....\$2,151 32

Annual cost of each pupil, \$7 71.

—O—

## FOURTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Public School lot in Commerce street, Fourth Ward. The building is new, built in 1860, of brick, two stories, having one large room on each floor—a conve-



nient house with good playgrounds. Opened for the admission of pupils, September, 1860.

#### NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Rebecca C. Tingley, Vice-Principal; Carrie M. Smith, First Assistant.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....181  
Average daily attendance.....159

#### ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers .....	\$762 50
School Books .....	55 65
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	155 47
Total.....	<u>\$983 62</u>
Average cost of each pupil, \$5 43.	

—O—

### FIFTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Public School lot, corner of Lafayette and North Prospect streets. It is a brick building, two stories in height, with two large school rooms on each floor. The building was erected in 1863, and opened for the admission of pupils, January, 1864.

#### NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Dora A. Stites, Vice-Principal; Belle S. Stites, First Assistant; Emma F. Sipp and Hattie A. Barringer, Second Assistants.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....311  
Average daily attendance.....267

#### ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,387 50
School Books.....	90 36
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	315 50
Total.....	<u>\$1,793 36</u>
Annual cost of each pupil, \$5 77.	

## SIXTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Public School lot on Newton street, Sixth Ward. The building is of brick, two stories in height, with three rooms and a hall the length of the building, on each floor. The building was erected in 1866-7 and opened for the admission of pupils September, 1867.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Wm. H. Elston, Principal; Mary Johnson, Vice-Principal; Rosa L. Thompson, First Assistant; Annie E. Curtis, Anna A. Baldwin and Mary S. Gay, Second Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during four months.....464  
Average daily attendance... ..406

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers four months .....\$1,066 65  
School Books..... 187 42  
Stoves, fuel and incidentals..... 327 78

Total, . .....\$1,581 85

Cost of each pupil, four months, \$3 41.

—o—

## SEVENTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located on Lock street, near Nesbitt street, in the Seventh Ward. The building is of brick, two stories high, and two large rooms on each floor. The house was opened for the admission of pupils, April, 1867.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Agnes K. Lambson, Vice Principal; Bella Hurd, First Assistant; Alice L. Hinkle and Emma L. Carr, Second Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during nine months.....348  
Average daily attendance.....301

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers, nine months.....\$1,063 10  
School books..... 179 30  
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals..... 381 22

Total.....\$1,623 62

Cost of each pupil, nine months, \$4 67.

## EIGHTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located in the first story of the Public Grammar School building, in the Eighth Ward. The rooms are capacious and fitted up with modern improvements.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Laura C. Delano, Vice Principal; Emma S. Totten, First Assistant; Sarah M. Joralemon and Fanny Priest, Second Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	348
Average daily attendance.....	294

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,297 33
School Books.....	112 43
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	182 75

Total.....	\$1,592 51
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Annual cost of each pupil, \$4 58.

—O—

## NINTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located in the first story of the Grammar School building in Chestnut street. The school room is large and divided by glass partitions into four class rooms, capable of seating seventy-five pupils each.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Imogene Peck, Vice Principal; Annie M. Miller, First Assistant; Amelia A. Smith and Amelia W. Foster, Second Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	314
Average daily attendance.....	260

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,341 66
School Books.....	41 33
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	253 77

Total.....	\$1,636 76
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Annual cost of each pupil, \$5 21.

## TENTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Public School lot on Walnut street, Tenth Ward. The site, consisting of three lots on Walnut street, and four lots on New York avenue, was purchased of Lott Southard, M. D., for seventeen hundred dollars. The building is of brick, fifty feet long by forty-six wide, two stories high, and cost about \$4,000. It was erected in the fall of 1862, and opened for the admission of pupils in January, 1863.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Sarah M. Bunting, Principal; Lizzie F. King, First Assistant; Sarah E. Beam and Ida Giffins, Second Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year... 286  
Average daily attendance ... 239

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,337 50
School Books.....	79 41
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	488 99
Total.....	\$1,905 90

Annual cost of each pupil, \$6 66.

—O—

## ELEVENTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located in the Eleventh Ward, on Roseville avenue. The building is of wood, two stories, with very light, airy rooms; the upper floor is used for a Grammar and the lower for a Primary school. The building was erected in the summer of 1860, and opened for the admission of pupils, September, 1860.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Salina Wheeler, Principal; Marion Thompson, Second Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....102  
Average daily attendance..... 84

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$764 29
School Books.....	22 41
Fuel and incidentals.....	130 01
Total.....	\$916 71
Annual cost of each pupil, \$9 00.	

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## TWELFTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located in the first story of the Grammar School building in the Twelfth Ward. The school rooms are arranged the same as those in the Eighth Ward Primary School.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Elizabeth A. Redding, Vice-Principal; Carrie C. Hutchings, First Assistant; Sarah C. Exall, Almira Jelly, Helen Van Nortwick, Second Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	354
Average daily attendance.....	290

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,498 00
School Books.....	49 39
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	296 08
Total.....	\$1,843 47
Annual cost of each pupil, \$5 21.	

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## THIRTEENTH WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Public School lot, corner of Broome and Marshall streets, Thirteenth Ward. It was erected in the Autumn of 1861 at a cost of \$3,000, and opened for the admission of pupils April 1st, 1862. The building is of brick, two stories high, with four large and commodious school rooms.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Delia M. Spinning, Vice-Principal; Gertrude Baldwin, First Assistant; Emma M. Ritchie and M. Virginia Tichenor, Second Assistants; Emma Baader, Teacher of German.



## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	490
Average daily attendance.....	438

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$2,101 08
School Books.....	36 39
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	338 87
Total.....	\$2,476 34

Annual cost of each pupil, \$5 25.

—O—

## FIRST WARD PRIMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located in a two story wooden building at No. 8 James street, First Ward. The girls occupy the first and the boys the second floor.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Susan T. Thorp, Principal; Mary A. Baldwin, First Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....	129
Average daily attendance.....	79

The expense of the Industrial Schools, so far as it relates to the education of the children, is defrayed by the Board of Education. The food and clothing supplied to the pupils in attendance, and the materials consumed in industrial pursuits, are obtained from other sources.

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers .....	\$744 00
School Books.....	38 53
Rent.....	200 00
Fuel and incidentals.....	44 71
Total.....	\$1,027 24

Annual cost of each pupil, \$8 00.

—O—

## NINTH WARD PRIMARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located in Mulberry Chapel, on Mulberry street, Ninth Ward. The school is designed exclusively for girls.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Harriet C. Green, Principal; Ella W. Weed, First Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....100  
 Average daily attendance..... 77

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$800 00
School Books.....	57 11
Rent .....	200 00
Fuel and incidentals.....	51 04
Total.....	<u>\$1,108 15</u>

Annual cost of each pupil, \$11 08.

—O—

## COLORED SCHOOL NO. I.

This school is located in the Franklin School House, in Fair street, Fourth Ward. Building erected in 1807, by subscription, and held by trustees incorporated under the laws of this State. The building is of brick, two stories in high, each story having a small but convenient school room.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

James M. Baxter, Jr., Principal; Marcia King, First Assistant; John H. O'Fake, Teacher of Vocal Music.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Average number on the roll during the year.....95  
 Average dally attendance.... . 76

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,067 00
School Books.....	92 90
Rent .....	125 00
Stoves, fuel, cleaning and incidentals.....	86 51
Total.....	<u>\$1,371 41</u>

Annual cost of each pupil, \$14 44.

## EVENING SCHOOL NO. I.—FOR FEMALES.

This school is located in the High School building, corner of Washington and Linden streets. The evening schools were open during four months, viz: from the second Monday in September to the last Friday in December.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Joseph E. Haynes, Principal; Mary A. Hennion, Josie E. Thorp and Elizabeth Thompson, Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Number of pupils on the roll, November, 1867.....	95
Average number on the roll during 4 months.....	119
Average nightly attendance.....	75

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers .....	\$360 00
School Books.....	24 26
Incidental expenses ..	69 45
Total.....	\$453 71

Annual cost of each pupil, \$3 81.

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## EVENING SCHOOL NO. II.—FOR MALES.

This school is located in the Public School House in State street, First Ward.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Wm. A. Breckenridge, Principal; F. N. Torrey, Associate Principal; Wm. H. Elston, Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Number of pupils on the roll, November, 1867.....	88
Average number on the roll during four months.....	92
Average nightly attendance.....	59

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers, four months.....	\$354 00
School Books.....	18 27
Incidental expenses.....	48 45
Total.....	\$420 72

Annual cost of each pupil, \$4 57.

## EVENING SCHOOL NO. III.—FOR MALES.

This school is located in the Public School House in Market street, Second Ward.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

William Kean, Principal; Alanson Leake, Associate Principal; A. Baxter Merwin, Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Number of pupils on the roll November, 1867.....	129
Average number on the roll during four months.....	136
Average nightly attendance....	73

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers...	\$384 00
School Books.....	57 77
Incidental expenses.....	33 98
Total.....	\$475 75
Annual cost of each pupil, \$3 50.	

—O—

## EVENING SCHOOL NO. IV.—FOR MALES.

This school is located in the Public School House, corner of Lafayette and North Prospect streets, Fifth Ward.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Samuel W. Clark, Principal; Joseph Clark, Associate Principal; Geo. O. F. Taylor and Joseph F. Andrews, Assistants.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Number of pupils on the roll November, 1867.....	160
Average number on the roll during four months....	176
Average nightly attendance....	106

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$504 00
School Books.....	74 89
Incidental expenses, including gas.....	40 68
Total.....	\$619 57
Annual cost of each pupil, \$3 52.	

## EVENING SCHOOL NO. V—FOR MALES.

This school is located in the Fourth Ward Public School House, Commerce street.

## NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Joseph A. Hallock, Principal; H. S. Pauli, Associate Principal; Michael Tresch, Assistant.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Number of pupils on the roll November, 1867.....	119
Average number on the roll during three months .....	120
Average nightly attendance.....	82

## ANNUAL COST, 1867.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$378 00
School Books.....	79 80
Incidental expenses.....	13 75
Total.....	<u>\$471 55</u>
Annual cost of each pupil, \$3 95.	



# SCHEDULE OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

ADOPTED, DECEMBER, 1866.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
High School—Principal Male.....		1800	1900	2000
“ Vice Principal Male Department.....		1300	1400	1500
“ First Assistant “ “.....		900	950	1000
“ Second “ “ “.....		750	800	850
“ Vice Principal Female Department, Female.....		800	850	900
“ First Assistant “ “.....		650	675	700
“ Second “ “ “.....		550	575	600
“ Third Assistants, each.....		450	475	500
Grammar Schools—Principal, Male.....		1300	1400	1500
“ “ Vice Principal, Male Department, male.....		900	950	1000
“ “ First Assistant “ “ female.....		450	475	500
“ “ Second “ “ “.....		400	425	450
“ “ Vice Principal, female, each Department.....		550	575	600
“ “ First Assistant, Female Department, female.....		400	425	450
“ “ Second “ “ “.....		350	375	400
Primary Schools—Principal, female.....		450	475	500
“ “ Vice Principal, female.....		400	425	450
“ “ First Assistant, “ “.....		350	375	400
“ “ Second “ “ “ each.....		300	325	350
Industrial Schools—Principal, female.....		400	425	450
“ “ First Assistant, female.....		350	375	400
Colored Schools—Principal, male.....		700	750	800
“ “ First Assistant, female.....		300	325	350
Normal School—Principal.....		150	.....	.....
“ “ Vice Principal, male.....		125	.....	.....
“ “ Assistants, each.....		100	.....	.....
Teachers of Vocal Music—				
High School, and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th				
Wards Grammar Schools.....		900	.....	.....
1st and 8th Wards Grammar Schools.....		200	.....	.....
Colored School.....		30	.....	.....
Evening Schools—Principal, male.....		\$36	per month.	
“ “ Associate Principal, male.....		30	“	
“ “ Assistant, male.....		30	“	
“ “ “ “ female.....		18	“	

## SALARIES OF JANITORS, ADOPTED 1865.

High School—For six months from October to April.....	\$31 25	per month.
“ “ For six months from April to October.....	17 50	“
“ “ In Winter \$1 25 and in Summer 62½c. per week for Normal School, with \$6 25 additional for each month of Evening School.		
Ninth Ward Grammar and Primary Schools, for Winter months.....	\$26 25	per month.
“ “ “ “ for Summer months.....	16 25	“
Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Eighth and Twelfth Wards Grammar and Primary Schools each, Winter.....	25 00	“
Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Eighth and Twelfth Wards Grammar and Primary Schools each, Summer.....	15 00	“
First, Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh Wards Grammar Schools each, Winter.....	12 50	“
First, Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh Wards Grammar Schools each, Summer.....	7 50	“
Primary Schools—First, Second, Fourth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards and Colored Schools, Winter.....	7 50	“
“ “ First, Second, Fourth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards and Colored Schools, Summer.....	5 00	“
“ “ In the Third, Sixth and Tenth Wards each, Winter.....	12 50	“
“ “ In the “ “ “ “ “ “ Summer.....	7 50	“

One dollar and twenty-five cents per month shall be added during the session of Evening Schools held in the Grammar School Building.

# SCHEDULE A.

## Salaries of Teachers, with a Record of Attendance.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.	SALARIES OF TEACHERS.	HOW MANY TIMES LATE.	TIMES ABSENT WITH LE- GAL PERMISSION.	TIMES ABSENT WITHOUT PERMISSION.	TIME LOST BY ABSENCE WITH PERMISSION.	TIME LOST BY ABSENCE WITHOUT PERMISSION.	TIME LOST BY TARDI- NESS.	TIME LOST BY SICKNESS
					h. min.	h. min.	h. min.	days hours
J. Dunlap.....	\$1983 33	32	2		4.30			5
James M. Quinlan.....	1625 00	64		4		7.30	7.30	
A. Baxter Merwin.....	1020 00	53					8.48	11 4
G. B. D. Reeve, 7 months....	525 00	4					14	
J. Knox Dunlap, 4 months..	250 00							4
Charles P. Ring.....	250 00							
Dora W. Waters.....	850 00	50		4	11.00	18.45	25.23	6 1
Abbie A. E. Taylor.....	635 00	115					15.40	29 2
Sarah E. Priest.....	550 00	24					2.38	9
Emma Hopper.....	460 41	82					16.12	16 3
Eliz. A. Delano.....	462 50	15			11.00		1.09	3
Wm. A. Breckenridge.....	1644 00		1		3			2
Esther J. Crosby.....	575 00	6	1		8.30		37	
Marg. M. Sayre.....	450 00		1		5.30			1
Gertrude E. Ryer.....	450 00	18	2		11.00		1.50	1 2
Mary O. Williams.....	597 15	21	1		5.30	20.50	3.20	3 3
Julia Meyer.....	442 00	6	1		3		50	3 3
Carrie M. Hood.....	350 00	2		3	3		10	
William Kean.....	1444 00	2	1		1		9	
Alanson Leake.....	1113 00	1	1	1	8.30	1.30	10	
Eunice A. McLeod.....	400 00	49	2	1	5.30	3	5	5
Sarah K. Winaus.....	597 15	47	3		16.30		10.55	8 1/2
Mary A. Thompson.....	375 00	52					10.10	6
Eliz. A. Quinlan.....	400 00	42					9.05	3
Emma G. Matthews, sub. 2 m	46 25							
S. W. Clark.....	1644 00	13	4		24		1.20	
Martha A. Lee.....	550 00	5	1	1	2.40	40	35	1 2
Phebe T. Dod.....	79 16		no	rep	ort.			
Emma L. Taylor.....	441 66	2	1	2	2 50	20	30	3
Emma J. Smith.....	395 83	3		1		30	15	1 3
Mary E. Stone.....	600 00			1		15		
E. Louisa Price.....	450 00	2					12	
Eliza A. Brookfield.....	250 00	1					25	
Jos. A. Hallock.....	1628 00							
Alice M. Law.....	575 00	16	1		1.15		2.21	1
Mary Campbell.....	446 75	10	1		2.30		46	1
H. Adelia Tupman.....	400 00	46	1		25		3.40	2
Phebe Hancock.....	600 00		1		2.30			9 2
Emma Hill.....	450 00	15	1	2	.20	11.00	1.33	1 3
Harvey Etta Mitchell.....	375 00							6
Joseph Clark.....	1620 00	1						1/4
Elsie A. Swayze, 3 months..	137 50							
Malona P. Wright.....	524 00	3	1	2	.15	11	42	3
Mary A. Lawrence.....	450 00	8					23	3 3
Mary C. Edwards.....	127 50							3
Jennie Morehouse.....	397 08	33				3	5.46	18 1
Anna E. Foster.....	574 00	1	3		6.0		7	3
Anna Drawbridge.....	412 58						30	25 3
Alithena Hart.....	400 00	2	2		6.0		15	1
Jos. E. Haynes.....	1644 00	1	4	1	4.05	2.15	5	
Matilda J. Layton.....	95 83	2					10	1
M. Eliza Sears.....	457 33	2	2		3.20		10	1
Phebe J. Hennion.....	475 00	4					20	
Edna J. Treat.....	106 25	2		2		5.30	10	

# SCHEDULE A.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.	SALARIES OF TEACHERS.	HOW MANY TIMES LATE.	TIMES ABSENT WITH LE- GAL PERMISSION.	TIMES ABSENT WITHOUT PERMISSION.	TIME LOST BY ABSENCE WITH PERMISSION.	TIME LOST BY ABSENCE WITHOUT PERMISSION.	TIME LOST BY TARDI- NESS.	TIME LOST BY SICKNESS.
Maria L. Spinning.....	\$393 75	16	1	...	1.30	...	1.30	5.....3
Sarah M. Corwithe.....	600 00	53	1	...	2.30	...	7	3.....
Clara M. Foster.....	450 00	...	1	...	15	...	...	3.....
Clara S. Goodman.....	343 75	14	...	2	...	8.30	2.55	1.....
Geo. O. F. Taylor.....	1520 00	11	2	1	4.10	23	1.20	2....4½
Eliz. H. Burr.....	575 00	13	...	...	...	...	1.02	1....3
Dora C. Denman.....	450 00	38	2	5	3.30	10.15	3.58	3....3¾
Henrietta Smith.....	425 00	7	2	2	...	11.00	40	8....3
Hattie N. Grimes.....	600 00	98	1	2	2.30	3.00	12.09	9....3
Josie E. Thorp.....	522 00	26	2	1	5.30	5.30	2.20	10....
Elsie C. Kitchell.....	350 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. N. Torrey.....	1620 00	1	...	4	...	4.30	1	...
Mary E. Mather.....	560 25	27	3	...	5.25	...	3.07	12....
Henrietta L. Thompson.....	475 00	8	...	2	11	...	1.10	...
Marie E. Morgan.....	425 00	2	...	1	...	5.30	10	1....
Helen R. Bonnel.....	600 00	9	4	...	...	...	33	18....40
Ida Smith.....	450 00	...	4	...	10.05	...	...	...
Rachel A. Swan.....	275 75	12	...	2	...	...	35	16....
Sarah Beach, substitute.....	62 00	2	...	...	...	...	07	...
William N. Barringer.....	1325 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joseph F. Andrews.....	1120 00	24	1	...	11.30	...	1.13	...
Louisa M. Mundy.....	450 00	15	3	...	8	...	51	...
Anna F. Reeves.....	425 00	1	1	...	2.30	...	15	4....
Emma J. Shirreff.....	400 00	1	...	1	...	3	1.35	...
Mary A. Hennion.....	622 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeannette Colwell.....	400 00	1	3	...	8.12	...	04	....3
Cornelia P. Green.....	400 00	1	...	...	11	...	10	...
Augusta M. Rockwell.....	375 00	20	2	3	5.30	8.30	3.02	...
Augustus Scarlett.....	1600 00	4	1	...	3	...	10	...
Cordelia S. Crane.....	450 00	29	1	...	3	...	2.04	½....
William Johnson.....	1400 00	4	2	1	8.55	10	27	...
Elizabeth Petty.....	575 00	...	1	...	...	...	...	½....
Hattie W. Mullison.....	475 00	2	1	1	55	5.30	05	1....
Anna E. Harrison.....	400 00	2	...	5	...	12.30	25	¾....
Carrie H. Irwin.....	500 00	19	...	1	...	30	2.29	....3
H. M. Moores.....	350 00	17	1	1	5.30	8.30	1.05	2....3
Lottie G. Irwin.....	300 00	2	...	...	...	3	08	2....
Anna E. Woodruff.....	500 00	10	1	...	5.30	...	1.20	9....3
Sarah E. Queman.....	350 00	12	...	1	...	3	1.15	...
Rosa L. Thompson.....	316 66	1	1	...	1	...	45	1....2
Anna L. Taylor.....	100 00	...	...	2	...	5.30	...	3....
Abby A. Baldwin.....	183 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mary A. Woodruff, 1 mo.....	56 25	...	no	rep	ort	...	...	...
Kate O'Donnell.....	43 75	...	sub	stit	ute no	report	...	...
Mary Kirkpatrick.....	350 00	2	...	...	...	...	1.35	...
Mary E. Moorhouse.....	299 80	...	1	0	5.30	...	...	...
Emma Stoddard.....	299 60	1	2	1	8.45	2.40	05	...
Mary M. Scott.....	112 50	10	...	3	...	16.30	55	5....
Rebecca M. Tingley.....	387.50	8	1	2	3	5.30	1.09	5....1
Carrie M. Smith.....	343 75	11	...	...	...	...	1.03	6....
Dora A. Stites.....	400 00	...	2	...	3.30	...	...	5....
Belle S. Stites.....	375 00	...	2	...	3.30	...	...	....2
Bella Hurd.....	329 85	4	4	...	9.25	...	1.25	3....3
Emma F. Sipp.....	300 00	8	1	...	30	...	2	2....3
Hattie A. Barringer.....	68 75	1	1	...	30	...	10	....2
Delia Spinning.....	387 50	16	...	...	...	...	1.25	1....
Helen Kean.....	106 25	2	...	...	...	...	15	...
Emma Baader.....	400 00	2	2	...	...	...	50	3....2

## SCHEDULE A—CONCLUDED.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.	SALARIES OF TEACHERS.	HOW MANY TIMES LATE.	TIMES ABSENT WITH LE- GAL PERMISSION.	TIMES ABSENT WITHOUT PERMISSION.	TIME LOST BY ABSENCE WITH PERMISSION	TIME LOST BY ABSENCE WITHOUT PERMISSION.	TIME LOST BY TARDI- NESS.	TIME LOST BY SICKNESS
Gertrude Baldwin.....	337 50	6	2	6	33	1.55	1...	
Ada J. Locker.....	160 00	1	6	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Emma Ritchie.....	300 00	2	2	1	1.25	1.15	1....	
Lizzie Ellyn.....	62 50	10	2	1	1.25	1.15	6....	
M. Virginia Tichenor.....	58 33	3	2	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Isabel Terrill.....	30 00	16	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Agnes R. Lambson.....	450 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Anna A. Baldwin.....	216 66	6	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Mary E. Rancke.....	264 50	2	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Alice L. Hinkle.....	225 00	11	2	1	4	5.30	1.26	
Emma L. Carr.....	225 00	16	1	1	1	1.45	3...5	
William H. Elston.....	360 00	1	1	1	1	1.45	1...2	
Mary Johnson.....	482 33	1	1	1	1	1.45	1...3	
Annie E. Curtis.....	293 58	9	1	2	6.40	43	18...3	
Mary S. Gay.....	100 00	8	1	3	31	1	1...2	
Laura C. Delano.....	400 00	9	2	4	8.30	11.10	51	
Emma J. Totten.....	302 50	2	1	4	1.10	20.50	28	
Lizzie A. Harrison, substitute	20 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Sarah M. Joralemon.....	331 25	7	2	5	2.45	9.25	1.13	
Fannie Priest.....	100 00	2	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Imogene Peck.....	400 00	7	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Annie M. Miller.....	335 41	2	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Amelia A. Smith.....	225 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Amelia W. Foster.....	237 50	2	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Sarah M. Bunting.....	150 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
M. Louisa Lang.....	333 34	3	3	5	5.30	6.15	15	
Lizzie F. King.....	329 16	5	2	2	5.30	8.30	25	
Sarah E. Beam.....	225 00	19	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Ida Gifins.....	50 00	9	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Salina Wheeler.....	375 00	4	1	1	5.30	5.30	1.18	
Elizabeth Kenter.....	100 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Marion Thompson.....	289 29	9	3	1	8.10	1.35	19...15	
Lizzie A. Redding.....	300 00	3	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Georgia A. Hutchings.....	349 20	3	1	2	3	11	2.58	
Carrie C. Hutchings.....	300 00	3	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Sarah C. Exall.....	267 00	18	3	11	5.30	29.34	3.07	
Almina Jelly.....	200 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Helen Van Nortwick.....	20 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Susie C. Thorp.....	400 00	11	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Mary A. Baldwin.....	344 00	12	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
H. C. Green.....	450 00	4	1	1	5.30	5.30	03	
Ella W. Weed.....	350 00	17	1	3	5.30	15.30	4.59	
Eliz. H. Thompson.....	72 00	Eve	sch	ool.	no	rep	ort.	
James M. Baxter.....	800 00	169	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Marcia King.....	325 00	281	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
H. L. Pauli, evening school	90 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Michael Tresch, even'g "	90 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Ferdinand I. Ilsley.....	944 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
Francis L. Ilsley.....	200 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	
John H. O'Fake.....	30 00	1	1	1	1.25	1.15	2....	

## SCHEDULE B.

Showing the cost of each School for Teachers, Books and Stationery, Fuel, ordinary repairs, rents, the average number of pupils enrolled, and the daily attendance, cost of books per pupil, and annual cost of tuition.

GRADES OF SCHOOLS.				SALARIES OF TEACHERS.	COST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.	AVERAGE NUMBER ON THE ROLL.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	COST OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY PER PUPIL.	ANNUAL COST PER PUPIL
High School.....				\$8349 49	\$687 61	\$1214 74	290	258	\$2 37	\$35 48
Normal School.....				450 00	32 82	150 00	73	62	45	8 67
First Ward Grammar School.....				4456 15	312 15	590 42	301	280	1 04	17 85
Second " ".....				4358 40	266 51	387 36	293	262	1 1	17 11
Third " ".....				4368 15	273 10	356 67	265	236	1 04	18 86
Fourth " ".....				4442 75	388 74	464 13	282	251	1 38	18 78
Fifth " ".....				4411 66	454 32	635 87	303	272	1 49	18 05
Sixth and Thirteenth " ".....				4459 61	264 68	494 02	294	260	90	17 75
Seventh Ward " ".....				4442 00	275 01	520 32	237	211	1 16	22 20
Eighth " ".....				4471 75	416 86	668 05	296	262	1 41	18 77
Ninth " ".....				5609 50	576 59	1027 66	453	403	1 27	15 93
Eleventh " ".....				2046 00	113 91	234 50	81	72	1 41	29 56
Twelfth " ".....				3041 00	176 15	560 00	138	120	1 28	27 09
First Ward Primary School.....				1150 00	29 11	392 84	185	163	16	7 95
Second " ".....				1100 00	31 05	627 49	232	209	14	7 58
Third " ".....				1349 23	44 87	727 22	279	245	16	7 71
Fourth " ".....				762 50	55 65	155 47	181	159	31	5 43
Fifth " ".....				1387 50	90 36	315 50	311	267	29	5 77
Sixth " ".....		4 months		1066 65	187 42	327 78	464	406	40	3 41
Seventh " ".....		9 "		1063 10	179 30	381 22	248	201	52	4 67
Eighth " ".....				1297 33	112 43	182 75	348	294	32	4 58
Ninth " ".....				1341 66	41 33	253 77	314	260	13	5 21
Tenth " ".....				1337 50	79 41	989 00	286	239	28	6 66
Eleventh " ".....				764 29	22 41	140 41	102	84	22	9 00
Twelfth " ".....				1498 00	49 39	296 08	354	290	14	5 21
Thirteenth " ".....				2101 08	36 39	338 87	490	438	08	5 25
First Ward Industrial School.....				744 00	38 53	244 71	129	79	20	8 00
Ninth " ".....				800 00	57 11	251 04	100	77	57	11 08
Colored School.....				1067 00	92 90	211 51	95	76	98	14 44
Evening School No. 1—Females.....				360 00	24 26	69 45	119	75	21	3 81
" " 2—Males.....				354 00	18 27	48 45	92	59	20	4 57
" " 3 ".....				384 00	57 77	33 98	136	73	42	3 50
" " 4 ".....				504 00	74 98	40 68	176	106	71	3 52
" " 5—German, Eng.....				378 00	79 80	13 75	120	82	67	3 95



# SCHEDULE C.

Showing the number of Teachers employed in the Public Schools, the number of Pupils Male and Female, registered in each School, and the number of registered Pupils, attending School during certain periods of time therein specified, during the year 1867.

GRADES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF MALE TEACHERS.	NUMBER OF FE- MALE TEACHERS.	NUMBER OF MALE PUPILS.	NUMBER OF FE- MALE PUPILS.	WHOLE NUMBER OF PUPILS.	DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.	BETWEEN 9 AND 12 MONTHS.	BETWEEN 6 AND 9 MONTHS.	BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS.	LESS THAN THREE MONTHS.
HIGH SCHOOL.....	5	5	185	302	487	249	20	21	147	50
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS										
First Ward.....	1	6	216	208	424	188	9	103	98	26
Second ".....	2	4	221	237	458	155	8	104	134	57
Third ".....	1	6	197	208	405	145	27	67	120	46
Fourth ".....	1	6	209	249	458	129	23	125	129	52
Fifth ".....	1	6	217	244	461	173	17	94	135	42
Sixth and Thirteenth Wards.....	1	6	243	210	453	187	67	72	129	48
Seventh Ward.....	1	6	206	197	403	100	28	76	137	62
Eighth ".....	1	6	225	222	447	144	34	89	119	61
Ninth ".....	1	8	323	310	633	253	65	99	144	72
Eleventh ".....	1	1	83	57	140	35	5	34	41	25
Twelfth ".....	1	3	116	115	231	58	15	42	89	27
Total in Grammar Schools.....	12	58	2253	2260	4513	1517	298	905	1275	518
PRIMARY SCHOOLS										
First Ward.....	3	3	156	162	318	54	15	80	127	42
Second ".....	3	3	190	177	367	104	16	89	126	32
Third ".....	4	4	273	228	501	110	19	129	142	101
Fourth ".....	2	2	164	148	312	61	9	111	85	46
Fifth ".....	4	4	285	289	574	132	18	169	192	63
Sixth " 4 months.....	1	5	311	258	569	.....	.....	.....	379	190
Seventh " 9 ".....	4	4	276	246	522	.....	.....	201	214	107
Eighth ".....	4	4	304	277	581	133	49	136	176	87
Ninth ".....	4	4	239	244	483	118	40	98	156	71
Tenth ".....	4	4	255	192	447	120	20	120	153	34
Eleventh Ward.....	2	2	123	90	213	30	7	49	84	43
Twelfth ".....	5	5	344	352	696	127	37	71	211	150
Thirteenth ".....	5	5	569	454	1023	109	48	80	479	157
Total in Primary Schools.....	1	49	3489	3117	6606	1098	278	1583	2524	1123
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS										
First Ward.....	2	2	110	120	230	26	.....	33	66	105
Ninth ".....	2	2	.....	119	119	40	3	24	37	15
Total in Industrial Schools.....	4	4	110	239	349	66	3	57	103	120
SATURDAY NORMAL SCHOOL.....	4	4	5	99	104	47	6	8	39	4
COLORED SCHOOL.....	1	1	85	91	176	48	10	23	82	13
EVENING SCHOOLS										
No. 1, Females.....	1	3	.....	218	218	.....	.....	.....	54	164
First Ward, Males.....	3	3	163	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	17	146
Second ".....	3	3	218	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	14	204
Fourth ".....	3	3	179	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	85	94
Fifth ".....	4	4	288	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	110	178
Total in Evening Schools.....	1	16	848	218	1066	.....	.....	.....	280	786
Teachers of Vocal Music.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total in Public Schools.....	22	118	6975	6326	13301	3025	615	2597	4450	2614

Teachers in the Normal and Evening Schools are with one exception employed in the Day Schools, therefore, not included in the total number of teachers.



REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
BOARD OF EDUCATION  
OF THE  
CITY OF NEWARK,

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
AND THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

————:O:————  
**Revised and Adopted December 30th, 1864.**  
————:O:————

NEWARK, N. J.:  
PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE.  
1868.



## Regulations

OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, RELATING TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD, AND THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

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### ORGANIZATION.

1. The Board of Education shall meet on Wednesday next succeeding the first Tuesday after the first day of January, in each year, for the purpose of organization, at the usual place of meeting of the Board, at which time a President, Secretary, City Superintendent and Messenger shall be elected for the ensuing year; but should no election of officers take place or be completed at that meeting, said election shall be in order at the next regular, special or adjourned meeting convened thereafter. The chair shall be taken by the President or a President *pro tem.* At the hour appointed for the meeting the roll shall be called and the names of the members then present shall be recorded by the Secretary. The names of other members shall be recorded as they may afterwards appear. As soon as a quorum shall be present the Board shall proceed to business, and, after the organization, no member shall retire without the permission of the Chair. Regular monthly meetings of the Board shall be held on the last Friday in each month.

The hour of meeting shall be half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., from October 1st to April 1st, and 8 o'clock, P. M., during the remainder of the year.

2. A quorum shall consist of a number greater by one than the number of wards in the city; but a smaller number may meet and adjourn from time to time, and such adjourned meeting or meetings shall have the same character as the original meeting would have had had it been held.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, at any time when he shall deem it expedient.

4. The President, or in his absence the President *pro tem.*, shall preside at the meetings of the Board; preserve order and decorum in the meetings; may speak to points of order and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board on motion of any member regularly seconded, and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal shall have been decided. He may express his opinion on any subject under debate; but in such case, he shall leave the chair, and



shall not resume it while the same question is pending ; but he may state facts, give his opinion on questions of order, and his reasons for any vote he may give, without leaving his place.

5. The Secretary of the Board shall have the custody of the records, books and papers of the Board, and transfer them to his successor in office when his term of service shall expire. It shall be his duty to cause proper notices to be given of all meetings of the Board, attend them and keep full minutes of the proceedings, which, after approval, shall be duly recorded without unnecessary delay in the Book of Minutes, of which an alphabetical index shall be kept in a concise form. He shall notify the Chairman of every special committee appointed, stating the duties assigned, and the names of the members associated with him. He shall keep a full account of all moneys received, and of how the same are expended, and a separate account with each school, in order that the precise amount expended on each may be known ; and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law, or by the Board, and his compensation for such services shall be such as the Board may prescribe. The Secretary may, with the consent of the Board, employ an assistant, for the performance of whose duties he shall be responsible, and for the services of such assistant he shall receive such extra compensation as the Board may from time to time direct. The office of the Secretary shall be kept open every Monday from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

6. The duty of the Messenger shall be to distribute all notices to the members of the Board, Committees and Teachers, under the direction of the President or Secretary ; to be present at all the meetings of the Board ; keep its hall and offices clean and in order, and perform such other duties as the Board may require ; his compensation for his services to be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

7. The President of the Board shall appoint the Standing Committees for each year as follows :

1. Committee on Finance.
2. Committee on Accounts.
3. Committee on School Houses.
4. Committee on Heating, Ventilating and Cleaning.
5. Committee on Teachers.
6. Committee on Normal School.
7. Committee on High School.
8. Committee on Evening Schools.

9. Committee on Industrial Schools.
10. Committee on Colored Schools.
11. Committee on School Books and Furniture.
12. Committee on Supplies.
13. Committee on Printing.

To consist of three members each, with the exception of the Committee on Finance, the Committee on School Houses, the Committee on Teachers, the Committee on the Normal School, and the Committee on the High School, each of which shall consist of five members. The President of the Board shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of the Standing Committees of the Board.

#### RULES OF ORDER.

3. The regular order of business at the meetings of the Board shall be as follows:

1. Calling of the Roll.
2. Reading of the Minutes.
3. Reception of Petitions and Memorials.
4. Presentation of Bills and Claims.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. Miscellaneous Business.

The order of business may be suspended temporarily at any meeting of the Board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

9. All motions and resolutions for the consideration of the Board shall be seconded, and, if required by the President, or any member of the Board, be reduced to writing before the same shall be made the subject of debate; and when any such motion or resolution shall have been stated by the Chair, or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover, at any time before the decision or amendment.

10. It shall be in order for a member at any time, when the attention of the Board is not occupied with other business, to rise for the purpose of making inquiries in regard to any subject connected with the affairs of the Board, and to receive answers thereto; but he shall not be permitted to make the subject of inquiry a matter of debate except on a motion made and seconded, at an appropriate time, in order of business.

11. When a member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Board, or offer any motion or resolution, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the President, shall confine him-

self to the question under debate, and avoid all indecorous language and personalities.

12. No member shall interrupt another who is in possession of the floor, without the consent of the occupant, nor then, unless to correct a misapprehension or misrepresentation of his own argument.

13. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, at any meeting, without permission of the Chair, nor shall a member occupy the floor more than ten minutes at one time, without like permission.

14. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Board, the President or any member may call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately resume his seat, unless permitted to explain, and the Board, if appealed to, shall decide on the question without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to.

15. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received except—

To adjourn,

To lay on the table,

For the previous question,

To postpone for a definite time,

To postpone indefinitely,

To commit,

To amend,

Which motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to lay on the table, or for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

16. The previous question shall only be admitted when demanded by one-third of the members present, and shall then be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Board to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any; then on pending amendments, and then upon the main question. All incidental questions of order arising after the previous question has been ordered, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate.

17. The yeas and nays may be ordered on any question before the Board on demand of any three members.

18. The Board may form itself into a committee of the whole; in which case the President, first naming a chairman, shall leave the chair. The rules of the Board, so far as they may be practicable—except as they may restrict members from speaking more than twice, or provide

for the calling of the yeas and nays, or give precedence to the previous question, or allow a motion to adjourn—shall be observed in committee of the whole; and a motion for the committee to rise may be made by any member at any time.

19. In all other respects the transaction of business, the deliberations and proceedings of the Board shall be conducted according to the usual rules of parliamentary law.

20. THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE shall have charge of the financial affairs, and supervise the accounts of receipts and disbursements of the Board. They shall prepare and report, from time to time, such estimates of the amounts required to meet the wants of the schools, as may be necessary for the information of the Board, or the Common Council of the city, and present at each regular meeting a statement of the sums received and expended, under the different heads of expenditure, from the commencement of the fiscal year to that time.

21. THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS shall receive and examine all bills and accounts referred to them by the Board, and, if satisfied of their correctness, shall so certify thereon and return the same to the Board at the next regular meeting after such reference, unless required by a vote of the Board to report thereon sooner. But no bill or account shall be so referred which is not endorsed by a majority of the committee under whose supervision the expense was incurred, or by the Commissioner by whose order the work was done, or the supplies furnished, and accompanied, if for supplies furnished, by the original orders; and no bill or account shall be paid unless in fulfillment of special contracts, until the same shall have been so referred and certified. They shall also be charged with the duty of examining into the circumstances connected with all controverted claims, and reporting thereon to the Board.

22. THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL HOUSES shall be charged with the duty of preparing and submitting to the Board all necessary plans and specifications for the erection and repairing of school houses, and, under the direction of the Board, shall cause contracts to be executed for the performance of the work. They shall visit and examine all the school houses before the regular meeting in January in each year, with a view to ascertain and report to the Board the condition and wants of each for the ensuing year; and shall also whenever required through the Chairman, by the City Superintendent, or by the Commissioner of any Ward or District, promptly visit and examine the school or schools that may be designated, and report thereon to the Board; but the Commissioners of any Ward or District may authorize incidental repairs to any



school house, to an amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one month.

23. THE COMMITTEE ON HEATING, VENTILATING AND CLEANING shall be charged with the duty of providing all necessary stoves, furnaces and appliances for warming the schools, which the Board may authorize; and under its direction, shall enter into contracts for supplying them with coal and other fuel. They shall, at suitable seasons, by contract or otherwise, provide for the cleaning of all the school houses, and the repairing and fitting up of the stoves and heating apparatus. They shall through their Chairman, upon a written requisition of the Principals of the schools, supply orders for coal or other fuel, and keep a record of the same; a transcript of which he shall deliver to the Secretary of the Board, monthly, specifying the schools to which such fuel has been supplied.

24. THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS shall, in connection with the City Superintendent, examine into the moral and intellectual qualifications of all applicants, and recommend to the Board such as are proper to be appointed by them as teachers in the Public Schools. They shall be authorized, in conjunction with the City Superintendent and the Commissioners of the Ward or District in which the school is located requiring them, to employ assistant teachers temporarily, but every such temporary appointment shall be submitted to the Board for approval or rejection at its next meeting; but such authority shall not warrant an increase in the number of teachers in any school, without the previous sanction of the Board; nor shall any teacher be appointed as Principal or Assistant in any Public School without a previous examination in the principal studies required to be taught therein. They shall examine into all the complaints against teachers that may be brought to their notice by the Commissioners of any Ward, and report thereon to the Board whenever required; and with the sanction of the President, may, in cases of emergency, suspend a teacher until the circumstances of the case may be acted upon by the Board; and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by these Regulations or directed by the Board.

25. THE COMMITTEE ON THE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH SCHOOL, EVENING SCHOOLS AND COLORED SCHOOLS, shall be charged with the supervision of the peculiar interests of such schools, and shall carry out such directions respecting them as they may receive from the Board. They shall, from time to time, recommend such regulations for their management as they may deem advisable; by personal inspection and ex-



amination acquaint themselves with their true condition, and report thereon to the Board.

26. THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL BOOKS AND FURNITURE shall be charged with the duty of recommending, from time to time such school books as they may think best adapted to the wants of the different schools, and all such maps, globes and other school apparatus as will afford the greatest facilities for developing the minds of the pupils. Under the direction of the Board, they shall contract for such supplies of books, maps, stationery, tables, desks and other furniture, and provide for their regular delivery by the contractors to the Secretary of the Board. Whenever they think it advisable they may, prior to the recommendation of any school book for acceptance, require the author or publisher to furnish every member of the Board with a copy for examination, but no vote shall be taken upon such recommendation until one month has elapsed, and no new text-books, intended to supersede any already in use in the schools, shall be introduced, excepting at the commencement of each term.

27. THE COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES shall be charged with the duty of obtaining such articles as brooms, pails, mats, cups, dusters, etc., as may be needed by the schools; and the articles or samples thereof, shall be kept in the Depository of the Board of Education. All orders for such supplies shall be drawn upon the Secretary of the Board by the Principals of the respective schools.

28. THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING shall be charged with the duty of contracting for, and superintending the printing of all reports, documents, blank forms, etc., that may be specially ordered by the Board, or required in the transaction of the current business of the schools.

29. The duties of all committees are to be discharged without waiting for the direction of the Board, when the power is expressly given, but in all other cases no action of any committee is to be binding until reported to the Board and approved; and no expenditure, exceeding twenty-five (\$25) dollars in any one month, shall be made for any one school, without such prior approval; and no member of the Board shall have any share or part, or derive any pecuniary benefit directly or indirectly from any contract, agreement, or purchase made by any committee of the Board. All reports of committees, recommending any action of the Board, shall be presented in writing, and signed by the members of the committee who concur therein.

## CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

30. It shall be the duty of the City Superintendent of Public Schools—

To visit the schools as regularly and as frequently as possible; to attend the annual examinations; to see that the regulations of the Board of Education in relation to the schools, are properly carried into effect; to report to the Board, from time to time, the condition of the schools, with such suggestions for their improvement as experience and observation may dictate; and to perform such services in relation thereto as the Board may require.

To receive the reports of the teachers and keep accurate statistics of the schools in a suitable book to be provided for that purpose; and to make out the annual report required by law.

To receive the returns of the Assessors of the lists of children capable of attending school in the several Wards of the City of Newark, and to transmit the same, at each annual meeting, to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Essex.

To prepare, quarterly, a schedule of the names of the teachers and janitors in the schools, and the amount of salary due to each; also, the names of the persons to whom rent is due for school rooms, and the amount due to each, and transmit the same to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

To have a general supervision of the school houses, and to notify the proper Committee, or the Board, in relation to necessary repairs; and perform such other duties as may be required of him, by these or other regulations of the Board.

He shall devote his whole time to the discharge of his official duties, and his compensation for such services shall be at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum.

## ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

31. Primary Schools, for the instruction of children of both sexes under the charge of female teachers, shall be maintained, wherein shall be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing on Slates, Arithmetic and Geography. Boys, over the age of ten years shall not be entitled to admission to the Primary Schools, except by consent of all the Commissioners of the Ward or Wards for which such school is established; and no pupil shall be admitted who is under six years of age.

32. Primary Industrial Schools may be established for poor and destitute children, of both sexes, and of such ages as may be thought advis-

able to admit, for instruction in such studies and pursuits as may be deemed expedient; but no expenditure shall be made by the Board of Education for such schools, except for educational purposes, as in other Primary Schools; and this Board shall not pay more than two hundred dollars per annum on account of rent for any such school.

33. The Principals of the Primary Schools are authorized, at the close of each term, to award and present to such pupils, in their respective schools, as have made sufficient progress in their studies to merit such award and presentation, certificates of qualification for admission to a Public Grammar School.

34. German may be taught in the Primary Schools only by way of interpretation, and so far as may be necessary to communicate ideas to children unacquainted, or imperfectly acquainted, with the English language; but no teacher shall be employed who is not fully competent to give instruction in English, in the grade to which he or she may be assigned.

35. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS shall be maintained under the charge of competent instructors, wherein shall be taught, in addition to the studies prescribed for the Primary Schools, Penmanship, Drawing, Vocal Music, Grammar, History, Natural Philosophy, Composition and Declamation. Such schools may have male and female departments, under the charge of a male and a female Principal, and such assistants as may be necessary; or at the discretion of the Board, the pupils of both sexes in any school may study and recite in the same room, and to the same teacher; and when deemed expedient by the Board the male Principal shall be Principal of the whole school, including the Primary, if in the same building, or adjacent thereto, and shall be relieved of the duty of hearing any particular class recite; but may spend his time during the school hours, in the supervision of all classes and departments of such school, and shall be responsible to this Board for its discipline and proficiency, and for the preservation of all school property under his charge.

36. Whenever the Primary Schools in any District shall be sufficient for the accommodation of all the children of suitable age and progress, no pupil shall be admitted to the Grammar School in such District without the certificate of qualification from a Principal of a Primary School, or, if the applicant has not been in attendance at a Primary School, upon personal examination by the Principal of such Grammar School to whom application shall be made, who shall be satisfied that the pupil can read and write correctly short sentences in the English language, and has a competent knowledge of the primary rules of arith-

metic. Should the applicant be deficient in these respects, he or she shall be returned to the Primary School, except in the case of boys over ten years of age, who shall be kept in the Grammar School, unless both Commissioners of the Ward consent to such removal.

37. Should any Primary School be insufficient to accommodate all the children entitled to, and applying for admission, while there is room for more pupils in the Grammar School in the same Ward or District, the Commissioners of the Ward or Wards may relax the foregoing rule by admitting pupils of a lower grade into the Grammar School, and should the reverse be the case the vacancies may be filled by keeping the pupils longer in the Primary School—the intention always being to have the most advanced pupils in the Grammar Schools and the least in the Primary.

38. No pupil shall be admitted to any Grammar School after the first month of the term shall have expired, unless he or she shall have moved into the District after that time, or have been prevented from attendance by personal sickness, or by sickness in his or her family.

39. Children residing in one District may be admitted into the schools of another District, only after obtaining the consent of a Commissioner of the Ward or District in which they reside, and an order for admission from a Commissioner of the Ward or District in which the school is located that they wish to enter; but that consent is not to be given until after due inquiry is made as to the reasons for desiring a transfer, nor the order granted until it is ascertained that children can be properly accommodated in the desired school without inconvenience, and no order shall extend beyond the school year during which it may be given.

Children removing from one District to another during the year may continue to attend the schools which they had been attending previous to such removal, without special permission, unless their places are required for the accommodation of the children residing in the District to which such school belongs.

40. The names of the pupils of Class A, Section 1, in the Grammar Schools, shall be publicly announced at the close of each term, in the rank of scholarship; which shall be determined by the Principal of each school, from the records of the recitations of the pupils during the term.

Lists shall be prepared, and the rank of each pupil assigned, on the last Monday of each term; and the public announcement shall be made at the time appointed for the distribution of the certificates of merit. The Principals of each Grammar School shall transmit such lists to the



City Superintendent, on or before the last Wednesday preceding the examination of candidates for the High School, and shall give notice to such class of the time and place of such examination.

The selection of candidates for admission to the Public High School, shall be made from entire lists, thus prepared, in the order of rank and general merit, subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in these regulations.

41. No pupil who shall, upon due examination, receive a certificate of admission to the High School, will be permitted to attend a Grammar School during the first term after the granting of such certificate, unless by a written order signed by the President of the Board of Education and the City Superintendent of Public Schools.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

42. The Public Schools shall be designated by the numbers of the Wards in which they are located, viz: "First Ward Grammar School," "First Ward Primary School," etc., and if more than one of each class should be established in any one Ward, they shall be designated as "First Ward Grammar School, No. 1," "First Ward Grammar School, No. 2," etc.

43. The District attached to each school shall correspond with the limits of the Ward in which the same is located, except as follows:

The limits of the Fifth Ward Grammar School shall be—The Fifth Ward and that portion of the Tenth Ward lying north of East Kinney street and west of Adams street.

Of the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards Schools—All those portions of the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards lying south of South Orange avenue.

Of the Seventh Ward Schools—All those portions of the Seventh Ward lying between Orange street and Bank street.

Pupils residing in the Sixth Ward, between Bank street and South Orange avenue, may attend either the Sixth and Thirteenth or the Seventh Ward Schools, as their parents may elect; but no pupil once registered in either school shall be allowed to change during that term, except by a permit signed by a Commissioner from each District.

Upon the establishment of a Grammar and Primary School in the Sixth Ward, the Districts of the Sixth and Thirteenth shall conform to the boundaries of those Wards.

Of the Eighth Ward School—The Eighth Ward and all that portion of the Seventh Ward lying north of Orange street.

Of the Ninth Ward Grammar School—The Ninth Ward, and all that



portion of the Tenth Ward lying south of East Kinney and west of Adams street; and of the Ninth Ward Primary School—the Ninth Ward.

Of the Twelfth Ward Grammar School—The Twelfth Ward and that portion of the Tenth Ward lying east of Adams street.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

44. The Public High School shall be located in the High School building, corner of Washington and Linden sts. It shall consist of a male and a female department, both of which shall be under the general government and discipline of one male Principal, with one male Vice Principal and such male Assistants as may be necessary for the Male Department; and one female Vice Principal with the necessary female Assistant for the Female Department. The studies pursued in the High School shall consist in addition to the studies prescribed for the Grammar Schools, of the elements of Chemistry and Physiology, Astronomy, Algebra, Book Keeping, Geometry, Moral Philosophy, Drawing, and such other branches of useful knowledge, including the Latin, Greek, German and French languages, and the higher Mathematics, as the Board of Education may prescribe. Attention shall also be paid to gymnastic exercises, for the purpose of developing the physical frame and promoting the bodily health of the pupils. The time of introduction and continuance of any study prescribed, being discretionary with the Committee on the High School, in conjunction with the President and City Superintendent.

45. The pupils of the High School shall not be less than eleven years of age, and shall be selected annually, during the month of June, from pupils in attendance at the Public Grammar Schools. Proficiency in studies, regular attendance during one term in a Grammar School (unless prevented by sickness) and good conduct, shall be the requisite qualifications for admission to the High School. Whenever vacancies exist in the High School after all qualified applicants from the Grammar Schools shall have been admitted, any other person of either sex, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, who are residents of this city, may be received on passing a satisfactory examination in all the studies prescribed for the Grammar Schools.

46. The annual examination for the admission of pupils to the High School shall be held in the month of June in the High School building, under the direction of the City Superintendent of Public Schools. And special examinations may be held under the same direction, at the com-

mencement of any term, at which pupils from the Grammar Schools and other person. between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, qualified for admission at that stage of the course, may be received ; those prepared at the Grammar Schools, always have the preference. Applicants will be required to give answers to sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of all questions propounded to them on examination.

47. Immediately after the annual examination of pupils for admission to the High School—the *number* of pupils from each school admitted and rejected and the general average of the candidates from each, together with the names of the pupils *admitted*, their ages and respective averages, and the *averages* of those rejected, shall be published, under the direction of the City Superintendent, in two of the daily papers of this city.

48. It shall be discretionary with the Committee on the High School, conjointly with the Superintendent, to readmit to the High School former pupils who may have lost their membership by absence.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL.

49. A Normal School, for the improvement and education of teachers, shall be maintained in the High School building. The school shall be held on Saturday of each week during the regular terms of the Public Schools, and shall commence at 8 o'clock, A. M., and close at 12 o'clock, M.

50. The Normal School shall be under the care and instruction of a Principal and such other teachers as may be necessary, who shall be appointed by the Board of Education, and be subject to the rules and regulations of the Board.

51. The teachers in the Public Schools, below the grade of Principal in a Grammar School, heretofore appointed, and all teachers of whatever grade, hereafter appointed, except such as shall have received a certificate of qualification of the Principal grade from the President of the Board, shall be required to attend, punctually and regularly, the sessions of the Normal School, unless excused by the Committee on Teachers.

52. A limited number of pupils desirous of becoming qualified as teachers in the Public Schools of this city, will be admitted to the Normal School, under the direction of the Committee charged with its supervision.

53. The Normal School shall be divided into four classes, which

shall be designated by the letters A, B, C and D. The following studies shall be pursued in the classes respectively:

Class "D."—Spelling and Reading; Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic and Mental Algebra.

Class "C."—Spelling, Reading and Analysis of Words; Physical and Descriptive Geography; Grammar; Algebra to Equations of the Second degree and Arithmetic.

Class "B."—Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra through Equations of the Second degree, Geometry (first four Books) and Moral Science.

Class "A."—Mental Science, Rhetoric, Geometry (5th, 6th and 7th Books), Physical Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Reading and Spelling.

Lectures on the theory and practice of teaching and on discipline in Schools shall be given before the classes.

All the exercises, except in Moral and Mental Science, Algebra and Geometry, shall be conducted philosophically, with direct reference to teaching.

In addition to the foregoing, each pupil will be required to present a written composition once every four weeks; a class exercise shall be conducted by a pupil each week, in the presence of the class and teachers thereof.

54. The annual examination for promotion or graduation of the classes in the Normal School shall take place during the month of July, under the direction of the Committee on Teachers and City Superintendent.

55. The President of the Board of Education is authorized, after due examination and recommendation by the Committee on Teachers and City Superintendent, to grant certificates of qualification to teachers of the following grades:

Principal grade, for Grammar Schools, shall be determined by a satisfactory examination in all the studies prescribed for the Normal School.

Second grade to be established by a satisfactory examination in all studies prescribed for Class "B."

56. Candidates for admission to the Normal School must pass a satisfactory examination in Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

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57. Evening Schools shall be maintained, during such portion of the year as the Board may direct, for the instruction of apprentices and

others who are unable to attend school during the day, and the studies prescribed for the Grammar Schools shall be taught in the Evening Schools, with the addition of Book-Keeping, at the discretion of the City Superintendent. During their continuance the schools shall be open five evenings in each week, from Monday to Friday inclusive; the sessions shall commence at seven o'clock, P. M., and close at half-past nine.

#### COLORED SCHOOLS.

58. There shall be a Public School for colored children, under the charge of competent instructors, to which colored children of both sexes, residing within the city limits, will be admitted on application to the Principal. And the said school shall be conducted in conformity with these regulations, as far as they are applicable.

#### TERMS, VACATIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

59. The School year shall commence on the first Monday in September, and continue till the last Friday in June. The year shall be divided into three terms, commencing respectively, on the first Monday in September; the second day of January; the Monday succeeding the last Friday in March.

60. There shall be a vacation, or the schools shall be suspended, from Christmas to New Year's Day inclusive, on the 22d of February, and on Thanksgiving and Fast days appointed by the General or State Governments. At no other time during the regular terms shall the schools be closed, unless by a resolution of the Board of Education, or by the special consent of the President of the Board and the City Superintendent of Public Schools.

61. The Public Schools shall be open during the regular terms, five days in each week, from Monday to Friday inclusive, and there shall be two sessions daily—a morning session, from nine o'clock, A. M., to twelve o'clock, M.; and an afternoon session, from half-past one o'clock, P. M., to four o'clock, P. M., with a recess of fifteen minutes, near the middle of each session. This rule may be relaxed *only* in the High School and Colored School, in which the noon recess shall be shortened to half an hour, and the school dismissed at three o'clock in the afternoon. The afternoon sessions of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards Schools may commence at one o'clock, P. M., and close at half-past three o'clock, until otherwise ordered by the Board.

62. Pupils deficient in their lessons, disorderly in their deportment,



or late in their attendance (unless excused,) may be detained, not to exceed one hour, after the dismissal of the school in the afternoon, and during that time shall remain under the immediate supervision of their respective teachers; no such detention shall take place during the recess at noon, and no pupil shall be deprived of a forenoon or afternoon recess.

63. The daily morning session of all the Public Schools which assemble during the day shall be opened, and the evening session of the Public Evening Schools shall be closed, with the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment. At the discretion of the Principal of each school, the invocation of the Divine blessing, and exercises in vocal music, may take place at the opening and closing of the school; and whenever religious services thus take place, it is recommended that the Lord's Prayer be made a part thereof; and such exercises shall occupy no more than fifteen minutes.

64. No pupil in any Primary School or in the "C" class in Grammar Schools shall be required to learn *any* lesson out of school, and no pupil in the High School or in the "A" and "B" classes in the Grammar Schools shall be required to learn more than one lesson each day out of school hours, nor shall any pupil be allowed to take from any school building any books, slates, maps, &c., except such as may be necessary for the purposes before mentioned.

65. No pupil shall enter school later than fifteen minutes after the hour of commencement, excepting pupils in the Evening Schools, who may be admitted until half-past seven o'clock, P. M., and punctual attendance shall be enforced by suitable discipline.

66. When any pupil shall have been absent from school two days, the teacher shall inform the parents or guardian of the fact.

67. When the absence of any pupil shall have amounted to ten days (or evenings in the Evening Schools) during the term, he or she shall be dismissed from school during the remainder of the term, unless it shall be shown, to the satisfaction of the teacher, that the pupil has been sick, or has been detained by sickness in his or her family.

The Principal shall have power to suspend for other causes and report the same without delay to the Commissioners of Public Schools residing in the Ward or District in which the school is located, who shall investigate the facts, and confirm or remove the suspension.

Suspensions in the High School, Colored School and Evening Schools shall be reported, without delay, to the Standing Committees on such



schools respectively, who shall investigate the facts, and confirm or remove the suspensions.

68. The daily sessions of the Primary Industrial Schools shall be as follows: a morning session from nine o'clock, A. M., to twelve o'clock, M.; and an afternoon session from one o'clock, P. M., to three o'clock, P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the City Superintendent. Visitors for instruction in the industrial department may be admitted, and at such times as may be most convenient—the schools to be under the control of the teachers.

69. Annual examinations of the Public Schools shall be held, under the direction of the City Superintendent, as follows: During the winter term of the High and Grammar Schools, in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Declamation and Composition; examinations in other studies pursued in said schools shall be held during the summer term.

During the autumn term the Primary, Evening, Industrial and Colored Schools shall be examined in all the branches taught therein.

70. Previous successful vaccination, or other protection against small-pox, shall be an essential condition of admission to any of the Public Schools. It shall be the duty of the teacher to require a strict compliance with said condition.

#### CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

71. Records of Attendance, Scholarship and Deportment shall be kept in all the Public Schools, in a manner prescribed by the City Superintendent, which shall be uniform in all schools of the same grade.

At the close of each *school term*, the names of all pupils in the High and Grammar Schools whose average record in *Attendance*, *Scholarship* and *Deportment* shall be in each 95 per cent. and over, shall be published in *two* of the daily newspapers of this city as "DISTINGUISHED" pupils; and those who shall have an average between 90 and 95 per cent. shall be published in the same papers as "MERITORIOUS" pupils.

The names of pupils in the Primary Schools who shall attain an average of 90 per cent. as above, shall be publicly announced before the school by the respective Commissioners at the close of *each term*.

At the close of each *School year*, all pupils in the High and Grammar Schools who have not been *voluntarily tardy*, nor *absent* more than *ten* days during the *year*, and *that* on account of personal sickness, or sickness or death in the family of which the pupil is a member, and whose record shall show an average of 95 per cent. for the year, shall receive Testimonials for "DISTINGUISHED MERIT."

Pupils transferred from one school to another during the year, will take with them a certificate of their record from the school they leave.

In estimating Attendance, no absence or tardiness—*except from sickness*—will be excused.

72. On extremely stormy days, or on days when the streets are greatly obstructed by snow, the President of the Board and the City Superintendent may order all marks for absence, in all the schools, to be canceled, of which order notice shall be given in two newspapers on the Saturday next succeeding such action.

#### SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

73. The salaries of the teachers in the Public Schools shall be in accordance with schedules that may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Board of Education, and no schedule adopted shall be changed excepting at the commencement of the year, and after such notice and action as are prescribed by Rule No. 93.

The salary paid shall be for services actually rendered, by the consent and under the authority of the Board of Education. If any teacher shall leave the employ of the Board before the expiration of his or her year of service, the salary paid to such teacher shall be in such proportion to the salary for the year as the number of weeks of actual service bears to the whole number of school weeks in the year, and all deductions from salaries for absence shall be upon the same basis.

In each case, the annual increase shall be determined by the date of the original appointment. Promotions of assistant teachers will be regarded as new appointments.

74. It shall be the duty of the teachers to receive into their respective schools all children entitled to admission by these regulations; to instruct them faithfully in the studies prescribed in said schools; to govern them with moderation, propriety and justice; to keep the school registers and records carefully and accurately, and to make such reports in relation thereto, and at such times, as may be required by the City Superintendent of Public Schools.

It shall also be their duty, during school hours, and at other times as much as possible, to prevent any injury to the premises occupied by the schools under their charge respectively, or to the furniture, school books, etc., contained therein; and any injury willfully or carelessly done to the premises, the furniture or the books, by the pupil, shall be paid for by the parent, a bill therefor to be rendered by the Principal of the school;

and if payment is refused, the offender shall be dismissed by the Commissioners of the Ward. The school rooms shall be swept and dusted daily after the school is dismissed, under the direction of the teachers.

75. Janitors shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the respective Wards and Districts, and in the case of the High School, by the Committee on such school, whose duty it shall be to sweep and dust the schools-rooms and yards, make fires, light and extinguish the lights when used, in a manner acceptable to the parties making the appointments, and their compensation shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Board.

76. The Public School Houses owned by the city shall be used for no other purpose than such as may be immediately connected with public school instruction, unless by permission of the Board of Education.

77. The Principals in the several departments of the Public Schools shall be responsible for the government of the schools. Each school shall be arranged in classes appropriate to the studies pursued in the school, and a portion of the classes shall be assigned to each assistant teacher for instruction. In the absence of the Principal, the government shall devolve upon the Vice Principal.

78. The assistant teachers in each department shall be under the control of the Principal of said department in regard to the studies, discipline and management of their respective classes, and shall obey such directions of the Principal as, in his opinion, may be necessary to give efficiency to the schools. The Principal will, at all times, be careful to support and strengthen the authority of the assistant teachers over the pupils whose instruction is committed to them. And any proceeding on the part of any assistant teacher which the Commissioners of the Ward—or with reference to the teachers in the High School—the Committee on the High School, in connection with the City Superintendent, may consider calculated to weaken the influence or subvert the authority of the Principal, shall be deemed sufficient cause for immediate suspension and dismissal.

79. Corporal punishment may be inflicted for willful neglect or insubordination, by the Principal alone. The assistant teachers will strive to discipline their classes so as to avoid the necessity of any unfavorable report to the Principal.

80. It shall be the duty of the teachers in each department to be present in their respective school rooms fifteen minutes prior to the opening of the morning, and ten minutes prior to the opening of the

afternoon sessions, and to be punctual in the discharge of all their duties, and in unpleasant weather it is recommended to the teachers to admit the children into the school rooms before the school hour arrives. The Principal of each department shall keep an accurate register of the absence and tardiness of the teachers in such departments, including that of the Principal, and report to the City Superintendent, at the end of each term, the number of times and hours that each has been absent with permission, and also the number of times and hours that each has been absent without such permission.

81. Teachers of Public Schools detained from School by sickness, or any other cause, shall notify the City Superintendent, who, when he shall judge it to be for the interests of the school, shall appoint a substitute to discharge their duties during such absence.

All teachers when absent from school duty, except from sickness, shall forfeit their salary during such absence, and the pay of the substitute, (if one shall be appointed,) shall be, in the High School, at the rate of \$1 50 per day; in the Grammar School at \$1 25, and in the Primary Schools at \$1 per day for females; for males, in either school, at the rate of \$3 per day.

All teachers may appeal to the Committee on Teachers for relief from such forfeiture when having excuses which they think sufficient to warrant such absence, and the Committee may relieve them therefrom at their discretion.

The Public School teachers may be permitted to visit other schools than their own whenever the City Superintendent shall judge it to be promotive of the welfare of the schools of the city, without forfeiture of salary.

Teachers absent on account of sickness, whenever such absence does not exceed ten days in any one term, shall receive their salary for the full term, out of which such teacher shall pay his or her substitute at the prescribed rate. If the time of such absence exceeds ten days in a term, the salary of such teacher shall be deducted for the time, and the Secretary shall pay the substitute as required.

82. The teachers will carefully impress upon the pupils the importance of punctuality, regularity and cleanliness. No pupil shall be received into any class unless personally clean. The time occupied after the opening of the school by any pupil, for the purpose of cleanliness, shall be considered as tardiness.

83. The teachers will occupy themselves during school hours with the legitimate business of the school, and no teacher shall hereafter con-



meet himself with any fire company, or other organization, which in the opinion of the Board of Education, may interfere with the proper discharge of his duties as prescribed by these regulations. All the time between fifteen minutes before nine o'clock in the morning and the close of the regular school day, except noon intermission, shall be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Board; miscellaneous reading, writing, working, &c., are prohibited. Teachers shall see that the furniture and apparatus of their respective class rooms are not marred during recesses.

84. No teacher shall be absent from the school during school hours unless by permission of the Commissioners of Public Schools of the Ward in which the school is located.

85. It shall be the duty of all teachers in the employ of the Board—excepting such as may be for the time employed in the Saturday Normal School—to meet at the High School building on the third Saturday of each month (except the months of July and August), and they shall spend a half day at each session in the proper business of a Teachers' Institute of Instruction.

The meeting shall be under the general direction of the City Superintendent, who shall be present, and shall keep a record of the attendance and report the same to this Board. Sessions to commence at 8½ o'clock A. M., and close at 12 M.

86. The register and other records of the Public Schools shall be kept at all times in the school rooms.

87. Authors and book agents will not be permitted to visit any school for the purpose of recommending or exhibiting any school books, maps, or other school apparatus.

88. No teacher shall distribute bills or advertisements or give notice to the pupils under their charge of any show or exhibition, Public School exhibitions excepted; and they must, if possible, prevent its being done on the school premises.

89. All visitors must be received by the respective Principals of each school, and are requested not to address the pupils, or visit the class rooms of the assistants, unless invited by the Principal or school officers.

90. The teachers and pupils of the High and Grammar Schools may give in each year two exhibitions of singing, declamation, dialogue, etc., and charge a fee for admittance to the same; but a written or printed copy of all pieces proposed to be spoken or sung, shall be previously submitted to the President of the Board and the City Superintendent for approval.

All preparations for such exhibitions shall be made out of school



hours; and the person having charge of the same, shall render to the Commissioners of the Ward a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements thereof, and the net proceeds shall be applied to the purchase of a library, scientific apparatus or musical instruments for the use of such schools, as a majority of the teachers and pupils taking part in such exhibition may decide. Any proposed purchase of such articles to be approved by the Commissioners of the Ward.

91. No draft shall be drawn upon the Treasurer of the City of Newark, by the President and Secretary of the Board of Education, except to the order of the person or persons legally entitled to the proceeds thereof, nor unless the same has been duly authorized by the said Board of Education; and the purpose for which the same is drawn shall be stated in the margin of the book from which the drafts are issued. The salaries of teachers and officers, and rent of school rooms, are exceptions to the above, and shall be payable quarterly, without a special order of the Board.

#### DEPOSITORY OF SCHOOL BOOKS, SUPPLIES, ETC.

92. School-books, Maps, Stationery, and other supplies for the Public Schools, purchased under the authority of the Board, shall, when so directed by the President and City Superintendent, be placed in a proper depository, under the charge of the Secretary of the Board; but whenever practicable, the said books, maps, and other articles, shall be drawn directly from the contractors who furnish them, and delivered at schools as they may be wanted for use.

All orders upon the contractors, or the depository, shall be drawn by the City Superintendent, when deemed by him necessary, upon a written requisition of the Principal of the school to be supplied; a duplicate of such requisition being preserved in the order book of such school, and the receipt of the articles being duly certified on the original order, by the Principal of the school, or in his or her absence, by the assistant in charge. The City Superintendent shall register the purport of all his orders, and deliver monthly to the Secretary of the Board a transcript thereof. The Secretary of the Board shall keep, in books, expressly provided for the purpose, accurate accounts of all articles placed in the depository, or received from the contractors, and their cost; and shall charge to the account of each school the articles supplied upon the orders of the Superintendent and the cost of each article. He shall furnish the President, City Superintendent, and the Committee of the Board, whenever required, full statements respecting the expendi-

tures of the schools, and shall receive for his services, as Clerk of the depository, such compensation as the Board may from time to time prescribe.

ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

93. These regulations may be altered or amended by the Board of Education, but no alteration or amendment shall be adopted except by a vote, greater by one than the number of wards in the city, at a regular monthly meeting, at least four weeks after the alteration or amendment shall have been proposed in writing.







